

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

---

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

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CAIRO,  
GOVERNMENT PRESS,  
1933.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1932.

1st February, 1933.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE PRIME MINISTER.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Fourth Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

The past year has not, as in the past, produced any dramatic seizures of large quantities of white drugs from abroad, but I think this may quite reasonably be accredited to our activities in former years and also to the determination of the Turkish Government to prevent Istanbul continuing to be the world's centre of the illicit traffic.

Most of our local work this year has been to break up the big internal organisations of hashish traffickers. Details of the various cases will be found in the body of this report. From these descriptions Your Excellency will realise the amount of patient and undaunted persistence that your officers have applied to their work. We none of us expect to get a hundred per cent results from our work and at times we are subject to fits of depression. No sooner, it seems, do we get rid of some big organisation than we find another taking its place but we do not allow ourselves to be downhearted and cheer ourselves with the undoubted fact that we have produced very definite results since we started in 1929.

I would, however, ask Your Excellency to relieve us of a totally unnecessary burden and that is the flooding of this country with hashish from Syria.

True, hashish is not the same menace as heroin but hashish addiction leads to heroin addiction and the law makes no differentiation between traffic in the one or the other and we are here to carry out the Law.

Hashish cultivation, manufacture and transport is illegal in Syria. There is however one lacuna in the French law which is that "possession" is not mentioned and the anomaly still exists that a Syrian may possess with impunity tons of a substance whose cultivation, manufacture and transport is forbidden—and he only possesses it to run it into Egypt.

The Egyptian Government today is spending tens of thousands of pounds annually on its Coast Guards, Frontiers, Customs and Police to prevent entry into this country of a substance whose cultivation, manufacture and transport in Syria is forbidden but whose "possession" not being mentioned in the law, is still permitted.

The simple addition of one word to the Syrian Code and orders to carry it out would relieve us of this very unnecessary burden and expense and I have already submitted the matter to Your Excellency's Minister of Foreign Affairs and begged him to approach the French authorities through diplomatic channels.

During the past year we have had the wholehearted cooperation of the Greek authorities in Egypt. As we all know the majority of the drug contrabandiers in Egypt were Greeks and owing to inefficient Greek legislation these gentlemen held a virtual monopoly of the trade. Thanks however to M. Capsambelis, the Greek Minister in Egypt and to his Ministers in Greece, totally new legislation re narcotics has been passed and drug trafficking in Egypt from now onwards will be a risky profession for a Greek.

It is a great pleasure to me to be relieved this year of the necessity of calling attention to the danger of the drug factories on the Bosphorus. I have now the welcome task of letting it be known as widely as possible that Turkey has not merely been content with closing down these factories but has decided to join battle with the illicit traffic by limiting the cultivation of raw opium to the needs of medicine and science.

At a meeting of the Turkish Cabinet at which the President of the Turkish Republic himself presided on the 25th December 1932, the drug question was considered in all its aspects affecting Turkey and a programme was drawn up for examination by the Special Group of leading members of the People's Party and subsequent submission to the Grand National Assembly. After two days' discussion by the People's Party "Group," the Government's "programme" was unanimously approved, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chazi for the interest His Excellency had manifested in this great national and humanitarian question. The new proposals will be laid before the Grand National Assembly and it may be taken for granted that they will receive that body's unanimous approval in due course.

The following is a translation of the most important decisions arrived at as published in the Turkish newspaper "HAKIMIYETI MILLIYE."

(1) The ratification of the following International Conventions—concerning narcotics, the Hague 1912, Geneva 1925 and Geneva 1931 (Limitation Convention).

(2) The continued refusal of the Government to allow the reopening of any of the three private drug factories in Istanbul which have been closed down and to take severe measures against every kind of private manufacture of drugs. It is considered that the most effective means of supplying the world's medical and scientific requirements and of combatting the abuse of narcotics would be the establishment of an international factory on a non-profit-making basis. Until this becomes possible, Turkey will ensure manufacture for medical and scientific purposes by means of a State monopoly and a State-controlled factory within the country.

(3) The export trade in raw opium to be controlled by and confined to a Merchants Union.

(4) To limit the production of opium and subject it to a system of control and of permits. The object of such limitation to be the prevention of sowing in excess of the needs of the legitimate export trade and of the supplies required by the State factory as above mentioned. In this way there will be no possibility whatever of illegitimate exports or of secret manufacture or use in the country itself.

(5) The complete prohibition in Turkey of the cultivation of Indian hemp from which hashish is extracted.

(6) The formation of special courts to deal with and the drafting of special penalties to be applied to contraband traffic and secret manufacture of narcotics.

The authors of the above parliamentary programme conclude by remarking that its application will acquit them of an urgent debt owed by civilisation not only to the Turkish Nation but to the whole human race.

With which sentiments I am sure Your Excellency will heartily concur. The passing into law of these projects will be a very signal victory indeed for the People's Party over vested opium interests in Turkey. For years the opium crop has been to the Turk what the cotton crop is to the Egyptian fellah. It will therefore be readily understood that in sacrificing a part of the revenues from this source, the Turkish

People's Party will have shown themselves genuinely alive to the international aspect of the drug peril.

Moreover the cutting off at the roots of one of the principal world's sources of supply of raw material cannot fail to have an immediate effect on the illicit trade. Hitherto, the trafficker has had no great difficulty in procuring his supplies simply because there was no lack of raw material available for turning into alkaloids. If factories were suppressed in one place, they could spring up in another. But factories cannot work without raw material and not even the most advanced chemist has yet produced synthetic opium. The Ghazi has, indeed, by a stroke of the pen dealt a staggering blow to the illicit drug traffic and it is no exaggeration to term it the greatest national contribution to the solution of the whole drug problem that has yet been made; and when the Ghazi says something, he means it.

If I may be permitted to mention names in this connection I am sure that these most encouraging results have been brought about by the determination of Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, Shukri Pasha Kaya, Minister of Interior and Refiq Bey, Minister of Public Health with all of whom I had the honour of conversations last year at Ankara.

The strictness however of Turkish control has had another effect. It has driven the suppliers of the illicit trade to find another convenient centre in which to establish themselves.

I am therefore now forced to begin a new campaign—this time directed against the Bulgarian Government. I am able definitely to state that the European centre for the manufacture of heroin destined entirely for the illicit trade has now shifted from Istanbul to the capital city of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Elsewhere in this Report appears an account of the present situation in Sofia based on a report made by an officer of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau whom I sent there especially to study and let me know what he found. His report makes sensational reading. Here we have a country which although a full member of the League and a party to the Geneva Convention of 1925 has, it is believed, definitely implied its unwillingness to accept the terms of the Limitation Convention of 1931. Why?

I would again remind Your Excellency of what I have regularly set forth in these Reports concerning my interpretation of the duty of this Bureau. In my first Interim Report in the year 1929 I stated it to be

my opinion that the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau "must devote itself, and I intend to ensure that it does devote itself, mainly to discovering the channels through which drugs filter into Egypt and to blocking these channels and to preventing the formation of new channels."

In 1930 I wrote: "I have little hope that the trade will give up its enormous profits without a gigantic struggle. If driven out of Turkey it will try to establish itself elsewhere."

Well, here it is, apparently comfortably established "elsewhere" as I predicted and once more it becomes my duty to find out the facts and expose them to the tribunal of public opinion.

A copy of the note on page 23 of this Report has been forwarded through the usual official channels to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and it is to the board of public opinion as represented by the Anti-Opium Advisory Commission of the League that Bulgaria will, it is to be hoped, be called upon to account for herself next May.

Unquestionably the most important part of this year's report is the Chapter on the ELIOPOULOS organisation. May I here give due homage and thanks on behalf of this Bureau to the work of Mr. Perrins of the British Govt. Home Office whose patient piecing together of the Elie jigsaw puzzle has given us a complete picture of their organisation.

The other chief persons in this reconstruction have been Mr. Anslinger of Washington, Mr. Sirks of Rotterdam and Commissar Thomas of Berlin whose detailed documentation and thoroughness have been an example to ourselves and others. If I may say so, Egypt, as a country, owes a debt of gratitude to these gentlemen.

For years we have been like an aviator flying above the clouds and trying to make out the country lying below him: occasional gaps in the clouds gave us a glimpse now and then but it is only now that the clouds have rolled away and a clear panorama has been spread out beneath us.

We can now see where the rivers rise in the mountains and wind their ways to the lakes and oceans: our geographical dope map is clear, the manufacturing centres, the railroads and sea routes, the ports of departure and the ports of destination, all stand out: not only so but we can see where rivers and roads have been and have been abandoned. Just as a landslide or an earthquake may alter the course of a river in the same way some "show up" at Geneva or some new legislation due to an awakening of a national conscience has put obstacles in the way of the dope stream and forced it to seek a new channel.

But here the simile must end: one stream is benevolent and the other is malignant: no one wishes to stop a river of pure water but means must be found to dry up these insidious and persistent streams of poison.

But how? That is the question that Geneva has for so long been trying to solve. Her hopes are pinned at present on last year's Convention of International Limitation of output to be followed, it is hoped, some day, by Limitation of Poppy Cultivation.

International Conventions, however, are of little use without unanimity and one dissentient can wreck any convention. Money talks and the world's millions of addicts will always pay their millions of pounds for their dope.

Up till now the big traffic, as exposed in the body of this report, has only been possible owing to lack of cooperation among the nations of the world. The trade has battened on international bickerings, jealousies, sovereign rights and lack of real determination to stop narcotic traffic.

Read the full reconstruction of the activities of the ELIOPOULOS gang and see how easy the world was for them. They had no boundaries, the world for them was one big commercial possibility: national frontiers are nothing to the gentlemen with a passport: postal conventions guarantee the secrecy of his communications and with big money he can buy a road today through most countries.

But what about the Police?

We have all seen an obstacle race where the competitors have to crawl through barrels, wriggle underneath pegged blankets, clamber over wire fences and so forth. Well—substitute national laws for these obstacles and we get a good picture of what the Police are up against. And, meanwhile, the man they are chasing merely runs cheerfully round the obstacles and wins his race before the Police have crawled through the first row of barrels!

Personally I believe that police forces all the world over have the same anti-criminal police instinct; we know what we are up against and who give us all the trouble; we know who our enemies are; and, left to ourselves we would give them short shrift but we are not free agents, our hands are tied by our national laws, by international jealousies, dissimilarity of legislation, absence of extradition treaties and a thousand other obstacles.

Is it to be wondered at that the traffickers laugh at us and play us off one against the other? They are no fools: the best of brains and money are theirs and influential friends can be found in every country at a price. Without international selfishness the traffic could not exist. There are several European countries still where what narcotic legislation there is refers merely to addiction or traffic inside that particular country and where the penalties are farcical since addiction or traffic has never been a national problem and therefore has not stirred the nation to demanding severe legislation.

As one national representative at Geneva once said to me "What does the public care in my country if fifty prostitutes do kill themselves with dope in the course of the year: nobody minds: that's not going to rouse public opinion to demanding stricter legislation."

That may be true but it is just these countries that the traffic selects as their safe base of operations; inadequate laws, indifferent public opinion, and a government point of view that so long as the home country is not harmed it doesn't matter what effect the export trade has on "niggers and Chinamen" at the other ends of the earth, and after all, in these days, profits are profits!

A recent case in point: a Northern European arrested in Alexandria for trafficking in heroin from Istanbul: according to his national law he could only be prosecuted if trafficking inside his own country! Certainly not a fact to advertise in the Levant so he had to be let go.

Are civilised countries agreed or are they not that narcotic traffic is a world menace? Ask them individually and they can only answer yes. Why then will they not combine and classify narcotic trafficking as an international crime. CRIME, I say, not a misdemeanour or a délit but Crime with a Capital C, with its extradition which abolishes frontiers and enables the police hounds to follow through from country to country till they make life impossible for these common enemies of mankind.

If we mean what we say let us fight the traffickers with their own weapons. They are internationalized, let us do the same. Let us all have the same type of rifle and the same ammunition or let us in any case be of one mind on the subject and, if we don't like shooting, at any rate join hands and strangle this world hydra.

Excellency, I will ask you to bear with my vehemence and plain talking but I see the misery and corruption that this traffic produces. Misery to the individual and moral ruin to the country. Thank goodness

Egypt is learning the falsity of its attractions and will, I believe, come out on the other side but we must not only think of ourselves. I take pride in thinking that the work of the Egyptian Government and of their Narcotic Bureau is not merely of value to Egypt but is of international value in saving other less fortunate races from the soul destroying callousness of the Dope Trafficker.

Before closing this introductory note I would like to give full credit to Miralai D. Baker Bey for his direction of the Bureau and for his editing of the major part of this report, assisted by Mr. Nashed Hanna, Chief of the Secrétariat.

The successful European work such as our share in the ELIOPOU-LOS case and the Sofia information is to the credit of Bimbashi Marc while the detection of the NAFEI, SWESSI and SAWI gangs is due to the unfailing energy and dogged pertinacity of Mr. Farrer and his squad.

The Alexandria Branch has been most ably directed by Kaimakam Jays Bey assisted by Sagh Burbrook: their assiduousness and perseverance especially in the WARRINGTON case are deserving of all praise and the VOYATZIS intercepts have furnished the most valuable piece of work of the year.

The Port Said Branch, under Bimbashi Giles, has brought off several good cases at very little expense to the Bureau.

The excellent results that we have obtained in the Courts could not have been attained without the perfect co-operation and professional flair of Riad Bey Risqalla of the Parquet: he talks our police language, has now got a mind and memory of traffickers like a Shannon cupboard and he wins our battles every time in first instance and appeal.

Mr. Bamford and the chemist of the Medico-Legal Department have done their 5,600 odd analyses with speed and precision.

The Frontiers Administration, the Coast Guards and the Customs, if I may be allowed to say so, have done exceptionally good work this year in seizing large quantities of contraband hashish.

I have had nothing but the best of co-operation from the Mudirs of the Provinces who, after all, control the destiny of the mass of the Egyptian nation and it was the fellahin that we originally set out to save.

My final thanks are due to the Survey Department for the illustrations and graphs and to Amin Bey Bahgat, Director of the National Printing Press, for his care in the production of this report.

May I in conclusion thank Your Excellency for all the help that we have received from Yourself and Your Ministers and be allowed to express the gratitude of this Bureau to His Majesty the King for the constant encouragement we derive from His high patronage.

I have the honour to be  
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa,*  
*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau*  
*and Commandant Cairo City Police.*

THE DRUG TRAFFIC OF EUROPE—BULGARIA, THE NEW CENTRE OF  
MANUFACTURE AND ILLICIT EXPORT—WASHINGTON AFFAIR—  
HASHISH SMOUGLING INTO EGYPT VIA THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS.  
SEIZURE OF OPIUM AND HASHISH AT SUZUKI BY S.S. "OMAR"  
AND S.S. "HELEN"—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID WITH THE  
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OF THE CREW OF THE S.S. "LUKIA" AND A PASSENGER OF THE  
SAID STEAMSHIP—SEIZURE OF HASHISH IN POSSESSION OF A PERSON  
ARRIVING AT ALEXANDRIA BY THE S.S. "ANKARA"—SEIZURE OF  
HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF ONE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE S.S.  
"ROMANIA"—SEIZURE OF HASHISH ON THE SAILING VESSEL  
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OF GREASE—DIMITRI LEBOUTIS, alias LOURENTIS—SEIZURE OF  
HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF NICOLA TROFANDE, ROMANIAN,  
MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE S.S. "DACIA"—SEIZURE OF HEROIN  
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HEROIN BY SINAI POLICE, REPORTED BY MIDALAI JAYNE, DEPT.  
OF SINAI—CAMEL SADDLES CASE—NOTE BY THE  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE MEASURES  
TAKEN FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMOUGLING IN TRANSPORT  
RELATING TO ITALIAN STEAMSHIP LINES—HASHISH CULTIVATION

## EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

### Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1932

### CHAPTER I

### Foreign Sources of Supply

THE DRUG BARONS OF EUROPE—BULGARIA, THE NEW CENTRE OF MANUFACTURE AND ILLICIT EXPORT—WARRINGTON AFFAIR—HASHISH SMUGGLING INTO EGYPT *via* THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS. SEIZURE OF OPIUM AND HASHISH AT SUEZ EX S.S. "ORMAR" AND S.S. "HELIK"—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID WITH THE CHINESE CREW OF THE DUTCH TANKER "APPOLLONIA"—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AND HASHISH IN WHICH THE S.S. "BELKAS" WAS IMPLICATED—SEIZURE OF OPIUM WITH THE CHIEF FIREMAN OF THE S.S. "PATRIA"—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "MARYLEBONE" (CASE OF ELIAS FRANGOULIS, 2ND ENGINEER OF THE SAID STEAMSHIP)—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "THEOPHILE GAUTIER" (CASE OF AUGUSTE COSTE, ELECTRICIAN OF THE SAID STEAMSHIP)—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA EX S.S. "PATRIS"—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PASHA"—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "GOLD SHELL"—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA, EX S.S. "ABDEL KADER"—SEIZURE OF HEROIN WITH A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE S.S. "LUKIA" AND A PASSENGER OF THE SAME STEAMER—SEIZURE OF HASHISH IN POSSESSION OF A PERSON ARRIVING AT ALEXANDRIA BY THE S.S. "ANKARA"—SEIZURE OF HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF ONE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE S.S. "ROUMANIA"—SEIZURE OF HASHISH ON THE SAILING VESSEL "OANALLAH"—SEIZURE OF HASHISH HIDDEN IN A CONSIGNMENT OF OLIVES—DIMITRI LEBOUTIS, alias LOUBETIS—SEIZURE OF HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF NICOLA TEOFANIDE, ROUMANIAN, MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE S.S. "DACIA"—SEIZURE OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA EX S.S. "DACIA"—SEIZURE OF 140 CAKES OF HASHISH BY SINAI POLICE, REPORTED BY MIRALAI JARVIS BEY, GOVERNOR OF SINAI—CAMEL SADDLES CASE—NOTE BY THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING IN TRANSIT ON VESSELS BELONGING TO ITALIAN STEAMSHIP LINES—HASHISH CULTIVATION

## THE DRUG BARONS OF EUROPE

It is significant of the forces opposed to the persons whose duty it is to investigate the ramifications of the illicit drug traffic that it should have taken not less than seven years to fight a way up to a position from which it is possible to obtain a clear survey of the world's narcotic arena.

The most ambitious, perhaps, of the tasks which the Central Narcotics Bureau of the Egyptian Government set itself at its inauguration in 1929 was, to quote the words of its first Report—"the detection of the foreign sources of white drugs and observation of the direction of the streams issuing from these sources."

Four years previously, the Anti-Opium Advisory Commission of the League of Nations had been actuated by the same objective when it formulated the system of international import and export permits for certain narcotic drugs, a system to which almost every country in the civilised world to-day adheres.

But, above and beyond this system which aimed at the collaboration of Governments and could never, therefore, be more than an official and coldly impersonal affair, there remained always the personal problem of the individual dope trafficker and his multiple gangs and groups.

Who were the men behind it all?

Who were the real Barons of the European Drug Traffic?

It has taken seven long years to answer this question and now that we have it, we may ask ourselves if it has not come precisely seven years too late.

Had the international collaboration and co-ordination of information which exists to-day amongst Governments been in force seven years ago, it is safe to say that the world would have been spared a vast amount of misery and, in these days of financial depression, would have been richer by a good many millions of pounds.

That the answer to-day, furthermore, is not only complete but copious is poor compensation when one surveys the intervening years with their lugubrious record of poison factories flourishing if not with the direct encouragement at least as a direct result of antiquated and inadequate legislation, the "damnosa hereditas" of official apathy.

To-day, as has been said elsewhere, the map of the world's illicit traffic lies exposed to the official eye. The curve of the Drug Barons' career on the graph has reached its zenith and now begins to tumble downward. But an immediate crash to zero must not be expected. There is still a great deal of work for the narcotics police of the world. Nevertheless, even as the hive will not swarm without its queen bee so it is to be trusted that the extinction of the Barons will bring about the dispersal and final disintegration of their vassals.

Seeing that it has been the good fortune of this Bureau to contribute in some small manner to the important results obtained by the international collaboration above referred to, it is perhaps not out of place to recount in these pages something of the drama that has slowly unfolded itself during the past twelve months to the patient investigators in various countries who have joined in the chase. To use a hunting metaphor we have had the "find," followed by the "view" and it is confidently hoped that we may all be "up" for the final kill and break-up.

Here, however, we must not crowd the hounds! The investigations are not yet complete and in certain cases matters are still "sub judice." Nothing more than a review of the facts as known or as revealed by the quarry itself may, therefore, be attempted in a report of this nature.

Let us consider what we know of the salient facts and leave comment to the high tribunal of public opinion.

Of the final verdict of that high tribunal there can be no question.

In the early part of 1931 a certain Gourevides formed part of an important group of traffickers in Paris called the ELIOPOULOS brothers. Gourevides fell out with the group and informed against them to the French authorities. The information reaching the American Anti-narcotic Service, several national authorities got busy. It was discovered that a certain JEAN VOYATZIS in Tientsin had remitted during the first seven months of 1931 the total sum of Lstg. 240,000 to the account of the ELIOPOULOS group in Paris. Interesting details were then obtained about VOYATZIS and his activities in Tientsin.

While these enquiries were going on, the Berlin authorities were interesting themselves in the activities of a certain DEL GRACIO a suspected drug trafficker of American nationality whose connection with the ELIOPOULOS gang was not then known. On information that DEL GRACIO was due to arrive in Berlin from Istanbul on November 30, 1931, the Berlin police arrested him on the Simplon express. He was in company with the notorious Istanbul drug trafficker ABU ISAAC. Papers found on DEL GRACIO enabled the German police to seize 250 Kilos of morphine in the Free Port of Hamburg in a certain warehouse whose owner stated that the goods belonged to a one KARL FRANK.

Investigation proved that the "goods" had arrived in Hamburg *via* Prague in eight cases containing machine parts. The story of the buying and selling of these 250 Kilos is a romance in itself to which reference will be made later on.

Among the papers found on DEL GRACIO were some from the notorious Belgian trafficker and part-owner of a drug factory on the BOSPHORUS, MECHELAERE, who had recently been expelled from Turkey.

Other letters seized showed intimate relations with certain people in Turkey and also with DEVINEAU, a partner of MECHELAERE whose manufacturing licence had previously been suspended by the French Government and who had later with MECHALERE established the above mentioned drug factory in Istanbul, only to be expelled from there too. Several more contacts were proved by the Berlin police and arrests made. So far however, nothing connected the DEL GRACIO Case with the ELIOPOULOS group until a chance paper was found with DEL GRACIO bearing the words DEVINEAU and ATOK. This latter was found to be the telegraphic address of a woman in Berlin who was living with a certain SEYA MOSES. MOSES was arrested and with him were found papers and account books which showed that he was being used by the ELIOPOULOS combine.

Numbers of telegrams to various destinations sent by MOSES were traced by the Berlin police and it was now the turn of the British-Anti-narcotic authorities to join in the hunt.

Most of these telegrams were in Code and at the time could not be decoded.

It was at this juncture that the British authorities in Tientsin informed the Egyptian Anti-narcotics bureau of the pending departure for Greece *via* Egypt of JOHN VOYATSI. On his arrival at Port Said on March 6, 1932 VOYATSI was closely and carefully followed to Alexandria where he stayed a fortnight and eventually booked a passage to ATHENS on a Roumanian steamer. While in Alexandria he frequented none of the known traffickers, kept much to himself and merely amused himself by gambling on the Exchange.

Meanwhile ELIE ELIOPOULOS had left Paris for London where he was closely watched. On March 4, he left for Holland and the Rotterdam authorities were informed : they passed it on to the German Police who arrested ELIE at MANNHEIM on March 8.

He was subsequently released on bail and returned to Athens.

On March 18, VOYATSI embarked from Alexandria for PIRAEUS. On his arrival at Port Said his heavy baggage had been sent round to Alexandria by goods train in bond and was searched by the Alexandria Customs on the suspicion of illegal export of gold. There was no gold but there were some extremely interesting papers, a code book and a pocket book. The pocket book was a perfect "Who's Who" to the contraband trade and gave the key to the inverted code which he was using in his telegrams to the ELIOPOULOS group and others.

The British and German authorities were at once informed and the secrets of many of the German seizures were divulged.

The Code is a long one but it has been considered worth reproducing in full as forming one of the most interesting and important documents ever seized in connection with the illicit drug traffic.

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 THE DRUG BARONS OF EUROPE.  
 LES CHAMPIONS DE LA DROGUE EN EUROPE.

(عصابة فوياتزيس - اليوبولس - ديلجاراتيو)  
 (Voyatzis-Eliopoulos-Del Gracio Organisation).  
 (Organisation Voyatzis-Eliopoulos-Del Gracio).



(١٣) دافيدجوريفيدس أو جوريفيتش - يوناني أنجس  
 (13) David Gourevides or Gourevitch, Greek.  
 (13) David Gourevidis ou Gourevitch, grec.



(١٤) بول فنتور ومشمهور باسم بدتلي أو كاربون  
 فرنسي أنجس  
 (14) Paul Ventura, alias Pedtelli,  
 alias Carbone, French.  
 (14) Paul Ventura, dit Pedtelli,  
 dit Carbone, français.



(١٥) أيلي جيريون أبواسحق  
 تركي أنجس  
 (15) Eli-Giurion Abousac, Turk.  
 (15) Elie-Giurion Abousac, turc.

On the first page is a list of names of members of the gang in Europe headed by the ELIOPOULOS Brothers and on the second page is a list of names of members of the gang in China or Japan, headed by John VOYATZIS himself. The next three pages contain the names of various firms well known or suspected as suppliers of drugs to the illicit traffic as well as those of transport agents whose names have in the past appeared in reported cases of smuggling. There follow code numbers for opium and the various drugs and for apparatus for the extraction of the alkaloids and for transforming one into another. Code numbers are also given for mixtures containing various percentages of the drugs. There follow a list of shipping lines likely to be employed and, very significantly, numbers for MULHOUSE, USKUB, Chang-Tchown and Taku Bar. The code goes on with all phrases which might be required in the gangs' operations dealing with shipping, financing and the goods in which drugs could be concealed.

On the return to Cairo of RUSSELL PASHA from leave on August 8, he received information from ELIOPOULOS in Athens that he was very anxious to be given an opportunity to make a statement in his own defence. A Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officer was sent to Athens and the statement was taken. It was of such great importance that the American Anti-Narcotic officer in Paris was asked to go to Athens to meet the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officer and hear for himself ELIE's statement. This was done.

Of the bona fides of this statement there can be very little doubt. For the first time in the history of narcotics investigation we are given an authentic guide-book to the inner circles of the illicit dope trade. The real Barons of the "trade," their haunts their associates and their activities and all the complicated net-work of their lesser organisations and vassal groups are exposed to view.

Here, then, is the gist of what we learned from ELIE ELIOPOULOS at Athens in September 1932 :—

ELIE ELIOPOULOS. Born of respectable Piraeus parents, he was educated at Robert College, Istanbul. During the Great War he was a purveyor to the Greek Army but lost most of his capital in that business. He speaks excellent French and English. Finding himself in low financial circumstances in 1927, he went into partnership with a South American named CAZALES who agreed to put up the necessary capital for a venture in narcotics. At this period, ELIOPOULOS was in touch with DRVID GOUREVIDIS or GOUREVITCH who knew of the opportunities for making money in this line of business in the Far East. Accompanying GOUREVIDIS *via* Germany and Russia to China, ELIOPOULOS was not long in discovering that the traffic in dope was flourishing there. Nor did there appear to be any opprobrium attaching to it, since it was openly practised by a large number of foreign

firms established in that country. Having looked the business over, he decided to go into it and, after a second trip to China in November 1927 when he met JEAN VOYATZIS at Tientsin and drew up a business agreement with him, he returned to Paris in May 1928 and set to work. It is said that in the ensuing years he succeeded in amassing a fortune of Lstg. 250,000, but ELIOPOULOS contests this figure as considerably exaggerated.

In the beginning, he obtained all the drugs he needed from the Comptoir des Alcaloides, 2, rue de Paradis, Paris which was run by two men named KIEFFER and MECHELAERE. They had their factory at Noisy-le-Sec. He also dealt largely with the Société Industrielle de Chimie Organique ("SICO") run by DEVINEAU, 26, rue Lafayette, Paris, with a factory at Sté. Geneviève.

So intimately associated did he become with the activities of these two concerns that he frequently paid for the quantities of raw opium required by their factories to fill his orders, getting credit for the amounts paid out by him on the eventual bills from the factories. ELIE claims particular intimacy with Messrs CHOR and KIEFFER of the Comptoir des Alcaloides, the latter being at that time part owner of the well-known Café Weber in the Rue Royale, Paris.

Up to the middle of 1928, French law permitted only authorised "courtiers" to buy narcotic drugs direct from the factories. They were required by law to sign a "bon de toxique" for each consignment ordered. Each "bon de toxique" cost 25 francs. There were some 325 of these authorised "courtiers." Their commission was not paid by the factories but by the dealers for whom they bought. When exporting the drugs to foreign countries, (generally concealed in other legal merchandise) the dealers were always careful to declare the quantities and nature of the drugs to the French Customs Authorities at the port of departure, obtaining in return a "certificat de sortie" which enabled them to show that not an ounce of the stuff was being sold in France for local consumption.

In January 1929 when the new French law came into force the authorised courtiers had to bear the responsibility of exporting. It was now no longer possible to declare the drugs openly, but as long as they were not selling any of it in France they considered that they were not running much risk.

This state of affairs went on until June 1930 when the French Government gave three months' notice to all drug factories and brokers to quit. By the end of August 1930 there was a virtual drug famine in France. In September 1930, the French authorities continued their excellent programme of control by licensing some fifteen respectable drug manufacturing firms to the exclusion of all others. Effective as this measure proved to be in respect of the manufacture of drugs in France, its repercussions in the illicit trade were immediate.

Already the drug factories of Istanbul were turning out over a ton and a half of heroin every month. From August 1930 until about May 1931, when he finally ceased operations ELIOPOULOS obtained all his drugs from Istanbul. But he had to be careful. His dealings in this part of the world were never so free of care and restriction as they had been under the old French regime. Already the menace of the spy and blackmailer was beginning to make itself felt along the banks of the Bosphorus.

### THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.

It is as well to state here that ELIE ELIOPOULOS did not make all these interesting statements purely out of remorse for his past life or through inordinate affection for his interviewers.

He considered himself to have been ill-used and unjustly accused in a certain case the details of which he was at pains to explain at length in order to prove his innocence.

This case, which is still "sub judice" in Germany and has already been mentioned above, concerns the seizure of a quantity of morphine by the Hamburg Police towards the end of 1931 at the depot of a man named KARL FRANK.

A consignment (400-500 Kilos of morphine in cubes), says ELIE, was ordered by the well-known trafficker of American nationality, previously mentioned, August DEL GRACIO alias "Little Augie" from the Kuskundjuk Factory run by DEVINEAU and MECHAELERE at Istanbul in the winter of 1930. DEL GRACIO paid cash in dollars for the consignment and ordered it to be specially packed in cases containing machine parts. DEL GRACIO had previously been one of the most important clients of the "SICO" factory in Paris referred to above. When DEVINEAU had his licence withdrawn by the French Government he moved "en bloc" to Istanbul and set himself up in a small brick factory on the waters of the Bosphorus at a small suburb of Istanbul called KUSKUNDJUK a mile or two north of the town on the Asiatic side. DEL GRACIO actually advanced the sum of 75,000 dollars, says ELIOPOULOS, to the installation of this concern.

Let us continue in ELIOPOULOS' own words:—

"PAUL MECHAELERE promised DEL GRACIO to despatch the quantity of morphine through Hamburg concealed in boxes containing machine parts. What he really intended to do was to extract the drugs from the cases and send only the machine parts to America, duly handing the Bill of Lading to DEL GRACIO. If later on DEL GRACIO complained of having been cheated, MECHAELERE would pretend that the stuff must have been stolen en route,

To further his ends, MECHELAERE made arrangements with ROMAN ZAHAR, a commission agent of Istanbul, and EKREM BEY who was then manager of a forwarding agency called "COMPAGNIE INTER-CONTINENTALE" of Prague with branches at Hamburg and Istanbul and despatched the 8 cases containing drugs and machine parts to a man called Karl FRANK at Hamburg. KARL FRANK was not told anything of MECHELAERE's plans, but was merely instructed to take the drugs out and try to find American buyers for them. He was at the same time to re-pack the machine parts and send them to America and hand over the Bill of Lading to DEL GRACIO. KARL FRANK communicated with the trafficker DAVID GOUREVIDIS (GOUREVITCH or GOUREVITZ), who, in his turn, by pure chance thought of DEL GRACIO as a possible buyer. When DEL GRACIO heard about the quantity and the details of the stuff offered, he was naturally intrigued because they co-incided so precisely with the consignment he was expecting from MECHELAERE. So he hurried off to Hamburg where he found his suspicions confirmed. He was being asked to *buy his own property*. The special packing and other details enabled him to identify it without difficulty. He, however, made no sign that he had found out what was up, and said he would cable to his partners in America for instructions. Meanwhile he returned with all speed to Istanbul and asked MECHELAERE for an explanation. MECHELAERE was in no way perturbed. He insisted that the stuff DEL GRACIO had seen in Hamburg was an entirely different consignment, that the machine parts to be used in concealing DEL GRACIO's order were still in Istanbul and that EKREM BEY was even at that moment busy packing them. DEL GRACIO was not convinced and expressed the opinion that this was a hurried attempt to put things right which would never have been made had he not by pure chance discovered the Hamburg consignment. He warned MECHELAERE that if this second consignment did not reach America intact, there would be trouble. He also confided his uneasiness to many persons of the "trade" in Istanbul. Amongst these was a certain CONSTANTIN BELOKAS. BELOKAS was under some obligation to DEL GRACIO and was, himself, so he said, disgusted with MECHELAERE's attempt to cheat DEL GRACIO. He gave DEL GRACIO the name and address of a man in Berlin who knew German and would be ready to help DEL GRACIO if he needed assistance in Germany at any time. This man was SAYA MOSES, alias REITER. BELOKAS also wrote a letter to SAYA MOSES, telling him all about DEL GRACIO and MECHELAERE. When DEL GRACIO left Istanbul to return to Germany BELOKAS wired to SAYA MOSES details of his journey. SAYA MOSES was an authorised "courtier" of narcotic drugs with a permit from the French Government.

DEL GRACIO left for Berlin accompanied by ELIE ABOU ISAAC who was a friend and collaborator of MECHELAERE. Both were arrested

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(١٦) أوغست ديلجاراتيو ومشهور باسم  
 ليتل أوغ - أمير الجنيس  
 (16) Auguste Del Gracio,  
 alias Little Augie, *American*.  
 (16) Auguste Del Gracio,  
 dit "Little Augie", *américain*.



(١٧) جان فوياتريس  
 يونانف الجينس  
 (17) Jean Voyatzis,  
*Greek. Grec.*



(١٨) سياموس ومشهور باسم رودلف ريتير  
 يدعى بأنه أفغانستاني ولكنه مولود في بيروت بسوريا  
 (18) Seya Moses,  
 alias Rodolphe Reiter, Reitner,  
 claimed to be a subject of Afghanistan,  
 but was born at Beirut, Syria.  
 (18) Saya Moses,  
 dit Rodolphe Reiter, Reitner,  
 prétendu être sujet Afgan,  
 mais né à Beyrouth (Syrie).



(١٩) كارل فرانك  
 ألماني الجنب  
 (19) Karl Frank,  
*German. Allemand.*

at Berlin on November 30, 1931, whilst preparing to descend from the Simplon Express train, on suspicion of smuggling narcotics. On being searched, DEL GRACIO was found to have the address of SAYA MOSES (REITER) on him. The German Police knew about SAYA MOSES and knew that both he and BELOKAS had been associates of mine in Paris. They therefore inferred that I must have something to do with this Hamburg consignment. In reality, I never knew anything at all about it until I got a letter from BELOKAS after SAYA MOSES had been released on bail. MOSES wrote to BELOKAS telling him the whole history and BELOKAS sent the letter on to me. I can get BELOKAS to confirm this."

So much for the famous Hamburg affair of which more will doubtless be heard at Geneva this year. Needless to say this Bureau publishes the statement of ELIOPOULOS purely "par acquit de conscience" and must not in any way be considered to "father" the declaration. There is much in it which can be duly checked up by the various authorities concerned and the results of such "trialogue" can be put to the credit—or discredit—of ELIOPOULOS accordingly. This much, however, may perhaps be added, in pure justice to the man, that if one reads his declaration of the Hamburg business in the light of his frank avowal of his past career in the narcotics trade, one can more readily appreciate his resentment at being accused of something he had not done when there were, in the past, so many things of which he might have been accused and which he had, in popular parlance, "got away with." One of the points on which the deliberations of the Geneva Narcotics Assembly in May will doubtless be focussed will be HOW ELIOPOULOS managed to "get away with it" for nearly five years.

Let us see now what ELIOPOULOS has to say about the other Turkish Drug Factory which was in operation at this period but has since been suppressed by the Turkish Government. When MECHELAERE had his licence suspended by the French authorities and transferred his interests to the KUSKUNDJUK Factory at Istanbul, the Comptoir Central des Alcaloides was not long in following suit. In collaboration with NESSIM TARANTO, they opened the "Etkim" factory at EYUB on the Golden Horn and employed a man called ESKENAZI to fulfil the formalities of clearing and forwarding their products to the various ports of destination. ESKENAZI used to receive Lstg. 2 per kilo on every consignment and had to find his own staff out of this. He was assisted by ABOUISAC above-mentioned and another man named LORENZETTI. They had in their pay a large number of the smaller Employees in transport companies and amongst Customs and Shipping Officials. Presently this precious gang began to see some of the advantages to be gained from another branch of their business, viz., Government rewards for seized consignments. They

arranged for certain consignments and then gave information leading to the seizure of same, duly claiming their reward at the proper moment. In this line of business they were assisted by a certain STAMATIS ASTRAS who opened an Office in Paris. From initial successes in this game it was but a step to that of blackmailing the factories who henceforth had to "sweeten" the gang with occasional presents of quantities of drugs. ASTRAS had in his employ the notorious PAUL VENTURA, otherwise CARBONE, who was expelled in 1924 from Egypt on white-slavery charges. This gentleman from Corsica was allotted the role of gun-man to the gang, but it is doubtful whether he ever wielded this arm, his propensities being known to tend rather towards the knife.

MECHELAERE, needless to say, was not at all pleased with the activities of the "ETKIM" group, still less with those of the LORENZETTI-ASTRAS gang. It was at this time that he made a secret arrangement with the "Compagnie de Transport Intercontinentale" which he chose owing to the facility enjoyed by this Company of forwarding full trucks of goods under seal and exempt from Customs examination at frontier boundaries.

The main bulk of the "ETKIM" output was taken by LOUIS LYON of Paris who had buyers in New York, Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai. At the instigation of the LORENZETTI gang, LOUIS LYON went to Istanbul and put his transport business into the hands of ABOU ISAAC who undertook to get the drugs safely into the hands of well-known customers in China and America. About this time the League of Nations was informed from another source that Trieste was being used as a port of embarkation or trans-shipment for drugs destined for the Far East. This information was acted on and large quantities of drugs were seized in Shanghai. Louis LYON believed that it was the LORENZETTI-ASTRAS gang that had "sold" him, but he was persuaded to believe that future consignments would all arrive safely provided the usual initial "formalities" were observed. ASTRAS and his folk did not hesitate to announce that they were the accredited "informants" of the League of Nations and other authorities. Obviously, therefore, it was prudent to keep in well with them.

An illuminating picture of the conditions in Istanbul when KUSKUNDJUK and ETKIM were at the height of their prosperity! May it not reasonably be inferred that the same conditions are prevailing to-day in Sofia? Not perhaps with the same "dramatis personae." Their activities are too well-known to-day to enable them to escape surveillance. ASTRAS is lying low in Paris. The Greek Government has applied for his extradition on a charge of fraud, but the application has so far been refused by the French Government.

Lorenzetti was ignominiously expelled from Istanbul by the Turks. There is no more business for him nor for ROMAN ZAHAR nor for ABOU ISAAC in Istanbul. The Narcotics Bureaux throughout Europe have full particulars about them and about MECHELAERE, GOUREVITCH, DEL GRACIO, LOUIS LYON. The Drug Barons have, indeed, lost their "Magna Charta Soporifica" except DEVINEAU who, astonishingly, has managed to secure a permit from the French Government to manufacture narcotics drugs in France. But, wherever drugs are manufactured without the strictest Government control, the attraction for the gentlemen of the "trade" is clearly invited. Geneva will, it is to be presumed, ask Bulgaria what has become of the drugs manufactured at Radomir since last October. What will be her reply?

Here are a few more interesting details concerning the "spacious" days of the drug traffic in France, according to ELIOPOULOS.

In 1928 there were two rival gangs in competition for the American market.

- (i) The Newman Brothers represented by DEL GRACIO, their buyer, who dealt with the Devineau—"SICO") factory at Ste. Genevieve.
- (ii) The Al Spitzer and Fleishman group who worked with ALBERT TARANTO of 6, rue Volnay, Paris, afterwards part owner of the EYUB factory on the Golden Horn.

Since 1926 LOUIS THEODORE LYON of 136 rue de la Pompe, Paris, had also been dealing with DEL GRACIO. LOUIS LYON's connection with buyers in the U.S.A. is revealed by numerous telegrams which he sent to New York during this period.

When restrictive legislation came into effect in France towards the end of 1928, the traffickers made tremendous efforts to clear up their affairs. In the single month of December 1928, MECHELAERE alone is said to have sent out close on four tons of heroin from France.

One of the methods employed by NEWMAN and LOUIS LYON for smuggling drugs into U.S.A. was to send them to their New York friends in the baggage of a gentleman by name CARLOS FERNANDEZ BACULA one time Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna and later in Oslo. BACULA possessed that priceless document—a Diplomatic Passport. It is said that during six different trips to New York via Miami, Montreal and other points of entry, BACULA, who was usually accompanied by one of the Newman brothers, brought in no less than a ton and a half of heroin. So much for the inviolate secrets of diplomacy!

On one of these visits, it is said, BACULA was in a New York Hotel with 150 Kilos of heroin in his baggage which he was to sell on behalf of JOSEPH RASKIN (see Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Report for 1930). Through one of the gang, he sent out 50 Kilos to be delivered, retaining the balance as surety for the payment of his rake-off. His messenger returned to the hotel later with his head bandaged and bleeding and declared that he had been held-up and robbed. Not long afterwards, BACULA received a visit from a well-known New York celebrity, the notorious JACK DIAMOND who was himself to be "put on the spot" later on. JACK DIAMOND said he thought he could get back the stolen 50 Kilos and he actually did bring back 30, stating that he had had to sacrifice the remaining 20. Alarmed for the safety of his 130 Kilos, BACULA agreed with JACK DIAMOND that they should be taken to the Central Hotel 673 Broadway and left there in charge of one of JACK's gang. This was a man named WILHELM KOFLER who was sent from Vienna by RASKIN and another man named LUDWIG AUER (see Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Report for 1930) to keep watch on BACULA. Next day, this man was found dead in the hotel with his wrists slashed and the drugs had disappeared.

#### CHINA AND THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

ELIOPOULOS claims an intimate knowledge of the China drug market based on local study and long business connections. He says that since 1917, heroin has been flowing from Europe into China through the ports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Dairen. The popularity of the drug caused the Japanese to enter the market and with the aid of chemists who were sent to Europe to study the preparation of alkaloids, to increase the output of their own factories. Henceforward large quantities of Japanese heroin were forwarded from Osaka to the above-mentioned three ports. Japanese quality was soon able to compete with European and the price of heroin went down from Lstg. 100-120 per kilo in 1926 to Lstg. 70 per kilo in 1928. During 1928 as much as 5 tons of heroin per month were flowing into China through these three ports. It was during this same year that several Japanese experts from the Osaka factory established themselves at Dairen in Manchuria, two or three kilometres from Port Arthur and set up several small factories. They imported base-morphine from Europe and converted it into heroin, 100 kilos of base-morphine produces some 135 kilos of heroin, the cost of conversion being very low. Owing to this competition, the price of heroin fell to Lstg. 60 per kilo early in 1929.

When restrictive measures began to be taken in Europe, many of the "esters" of morphine were omitted in error from the lists of prohibited drugs. The Dairen factories were quick to seize on this

Hotel Tokatlion. Pera. Stamboul.

January 16<sup>th</sup> 1930

P. MECHELAERE

107, BOULEVARD DE LA GARE  
PARIS (13<sup>e</sup>)

6

Dear Mr. Gourevidis

Time is going on but the work here still remains hard. Now it begins to clear up. The factory is working nicely and the quality of the goods is quite good. I suppose you will not be long before coming here and give me some nice orders like before. I found the good and safe way of transshipment in M. Actually the price for pure is 41 and H is 36. I have already plenty orders principally from German buyers. Raw material is now up to 32 sh, and it seems that it will go higher because of small stocks here in the place.

When shall I hear from you. I hope soon.

I'm waiting a letter from you.

Did you settle everything with Lapini about pending accounts.

Sincerely yours  
P. Mechelaere

(٢٠) خطاب من آل كيمان في ميشيلير إلى جوزيفيس

(20) Letter from Mechelaere to Gourevidis.

(20) Lettre de Mechelaere à Gourevides.

opening and, through different merchants in Europe, bought up large quantities of these "esters," particularly "benzoylmorphine." In 1930, when these "esters" were also prohibited in Europe, there was some perturbation in China, for during 1929 and half of 1930 the amounts coming from France were not more than 400 to 600 kilos a month. But Turkey soon came along to fill the breach and at the height of the Istanbul traffic, the factories on the Bosphorus were sending to China from 1,200 to 1,500 kilos per month of heroin and base-morphine. But now again to-day there is a great scarcity of ready-made stuff thanks to the tightening up everywhere of control in Europe. The local factories in China are therefore forced back on local Chinese opium for their raw material and have now established themselves closer to the source of supply. There are believed to be several factories in Shanghai and Tientsin and it is further believed that the Chinese Chemists themselves are beginning to compete with the Japanese. There is even the probability of a reversal of the tide in the near future. Chinese local heroin can be sold at Lstg. 35 per kilo, whereas the cheapest European quality costs Lstg. 45  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

It is therefore to be foreseen that unless action is taken to stop it these factories in China will soon be supplying the illicit demands of Europe and America.

Of the many traffickers in China, JEAN VOYATZIS was the one with whom ELIOPOULOS had most to do. VOYATZIS had been established in Tientsin some 25 years when he came into contact with ELIOPOULOS and the European gallery of dope stars whose names have been given in this statement. How he occupied himself during his seven years connection with the trade requires no further answer than that supplied by this telegraphic code-book set out below.

### The Voyatzis Code

#### METHOD OF USE.

From December 1, 1929, selling prices and exchange rate will be transmitted by this Code i.e. "Universal Trade Code" published by Code Compiling Co. Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

For sales, the word "sold" will be followed by the number of tons taken from numerals or tons if existing, then the price will follow and last will come the rate of exchange of the Lstg. Both the latter will be taken from the column of progressive numbers of the code.

In the case of quotations the word "quotation" will be followed by the price and the rate of exchange of that day as in the previous case.

*Example No. 1.*

Sold 65 tons at 910 *Mex-Dollars* at exchange 1226,1/2 per Lstg.

Sold = 58,853 + transposing = 85,853 = XIQWD.

$$65=35,467 \quad \text{,,} \quad =43,567=\text{KWIVZ.}$$

No. 65 was taken from the numerals as it does not exist in the tons.

$$910 = 00910 + \text{transposing} = 90,010 = \text{YHWUN}.$$

The rate of \$ was taken from the column of progressive numbers of the Code not from the \$ neither from the numerals.

1226,1/2=12,265 transposing 21,165=ERWAF.

Also from the column of Code numbers :—

Telegram XIQWDKWIVZ YHWOUERWAF

*Example No. 2.*

Quotation \$ 915 at exchange 12.158 per Lstg.

Quotation=48,075    transposing=04,875=ARCWY

915 = 00,915 ,, = 90,015 = YHXED

12,158 = 12,158 „ = 11,258 = CLASC.

Telegram : ARCWY YHXED CLASC.

**N.B.**—The above refers only to Voyatzis private speculations on the exchange market. When he was referring to drugs he used another system of transposition 58,853 would be transposed to 55,883 and 00,910 to 01,900.

Vegetable cases opened in depôt Corn.

7 by 120 Lentilles corail.

1 × 48      „      „

62           ,,   extra larges.

7×120 Pois verts cassés decort.

1× 52      ”      ”

1 × 120 Pois verts ronds.

1×115    „    „    „

1×120 Haricots Soissons.

1×115                      ”                      ”

1 x 120 Haricots suisses blancs.

1×115      ”      ”      :

1×115 Petites fèves decort.

23 en tout Not opened, 7 Nos. 161-168.

N.B.—Comments in brackets are by Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau.

- 75000 ELIE (Elie Eliopoulos).  
75001 NASSOS (Athanasius Eliopoulos).  
75002 GEORGE ROUM (George Eliopoulos).  
75003 GEORGE ZAM (George Zambopolos).  
75004 CONSTANTIN (Constantin Belokas).  
75005 REIT (Reiter, alias Saya Moses).  
75006 ANTONIADIS (Geo. Antoniadis, well known Athens lawyer).  
75007 JEANNE ( ).  
75063 JEAN V. (John Voyatzis).  
75064 DIMOS V. (Dimos Voyatzis—a nephew).  
75065 FRERES S. (Skiotis Brothers).  
75066 NICOS S. (Nicos Sandaljides).  
75067 P.S.  
75068 ITAL. KOR.  
75069 EB. GRIM.  
75070 JAPON HA.  
75071 JEAN.. FRERES.  
75072 JEAN.. EM.  
75073 JEAN.. N.  
75074 MAGILL.  
75126 BAS. TOM..  
75127 JEAN TOM..  
75128 DR. KONZ.  
75129 GRIM (Basio Grimaldi).  
75130 DAVID (Gourevidis).  
75131 ABRAAM.  
    Posted March 23, 1930.  
75132 KAPOUSTOS.  
75133 SIHMAN (F. V. Schichman of Harbin).  
75189 LOUIS LION (Louis Lyon).  
75190 ANDRE CHR.  
75191 LEBEL.  
75192 GASTON.  
75193 CONCIERGE.  
75252 DOERI.  
75253 LYON & Co.  
75254 MILAT CHI.  
75255 FOUCHE (Doctor in Paris).  
75256 FOUCHE—MILAT.  
75257 TARANTO (Eyub Factory).  
75258 MISCELAER (Mechelaere).  
75259 HENRI PERRON St. Ltd. MARSEILLE.  
75260       "       "       "       Paris.  
75261 INTERTRANSPORT.

- 75262 GENESTAL.  
75315 TSE. TSE. A.  
75316 SIKO (Société Industrielle de Chimie Organique).  
75317 RESLER-MULHOUSE (Factory).  
75318 HOFFMAN-LAROCHE (Factory).  
75319 ROCQUES (Lady doctor of Paris relative of Eliopoulos).  
75320 SANTOS (Sandoz Factory).  
75321 BERIGER (Boeringer Factory).  
75378 BLACK (Opium).  
75379 " of Con/ple.  
75380 " of SERBIA.  
75381 " of PERSIA.  
75382 HALAWA.  
75383 KAPA.  
75384 KODENA (Codeine).  
75385 BASE (Morphia Base).  
75386 MIKONI.  
75387 MOVE.  
75388 Pharmaceutical Products.  
75389 Pharmaceutical Products.  
75390 New Pharmaceutical Products.  
75391 TETRACHLORURE DE CARBON.  
75392 CAUSTIC SODA.  
75393 DIONINE.  
75394 BENJOIN (Benzoin).  
75441 Apparatus for extraction of bases.  
75442 Apparatus for extraction of halawa.  
75443 Apparatus for transforming B. to halawa.  
75444 Apparatus for transforming B. to M.  
75445 SIEVE (tamis).  
75446 SIEVE.  
75447 POMPE A ; O.  
75504 NATURAL.  
75505 Mixed with 30 per cent halawa.  
75506 " " 35 " "  
75507 " " 40 " "  
75508 " " 45 " "  
75509 " " 50 " "  
75510 " " 55 " "  
75511 " " 60 " "  
75512 " " 70 " "  
75513 Containance of halawa—%.  
75514 Containance of halawa—%.  
75567 Mixed with 30 per cent Basis.  
75568 " " 35 " "

- 75569 Mixed with 40 per cent Basis.  
75570 " " 45 " "  
75571 " " 50 " "  
75572 " " 55 " "  
75573 " " 60 " "  
75574 " " 70 " "  
75575 Contains basis—%.  
75576 Contains basis—%.  
75630 MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
75631 GLENSHIRE.  
75632 EAST ASIATIC Co. LTD.  
75633 SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC Co. LTD.  
75634 NORWEGIAN AFRIC & AUSTR. LINE.  
75635 HOLLAND Cost—Agie Liju.  
75636 CANADIAN PACIFIC.  
75693 MULHOUSE.  
75694 USKUB.  
75695 CHANG-TCHOUN.  
75696 TAKU BAR.  
75756 Colour Chlorophyle (green).  
75757 Paste.  
75758 Sambrella.  
75759 Caoutchouc cushions.  
75760 French litres.  
75761 OKES.  
75762 Real invoice.  
75763 Pro-forma invoice.  
75764 Insurance documents.  
75765 Bill of Lading in duplicate.  
75766 Bill of Lading in triplicate.  
75767 Received Bill of Lading posting.  
75768 Awaiting " " "  
75769 Bill of Lading mailed.  
75770 Will receive Bill of Lading in Paris.  
75771 Will receive Bill of Lading in Port of embarking mailed  
1-11-29 for 1-12-1929.  
75772 Received Bill of Lading floating consignment.  
75773 Not received Bill of Lading floating consignment.  
75774 Not received Bill of Lading floating consignment. Wire  
date of mail.  
Felictons=Wire the following fictitious plain telegram.  
75819 Trunks Gardes robes.  
75820 Trunks Square.  
75821 Trunks Cabine.  
75822 Valises.

75823	Porcelaine Pots.		
75824	Glass pots.		
75825	Petroleum tins.		
75826	Small tins.		
75827	Small cases.		
75828	Cases covered with tin.		
75882	Casks containing 2 rows of (sambrelles).		
75883	Casks containing 3 rows (sam.?).		
75884	"	4	"
75885	"	5	"
75886	"	6	"
75945	Postal parcels of 2 Kilogrammes.		
75946	"	3	"
75947	"	4	"
75948	"	5	"
75949	"	6	"
75950	"	7	"
75951	"	8	"
75952	"	9	"
75953	"	10	"
75954	Valueless sample of 1 kilogramme.		
75955	Valueless sample of 2 kilogrammes.		
75956	Registered letter.		
75957	Simple letter.		
75958	Poste restante (care of Post Office).		
75959	Cable me C/O. Post Office.		
76008	Via Siberia.		
76009	Via America.		
76010	By sea via Port Said.		
76011	By air.		
76012	With a passenger.		
76013	With crew.		
76014	Companion.		
76015	Shipped by sea with Dipl ?		
76016	Shipped via Siberia Matzouli with Dipl ?		
76017	Shipped via Siberia Vladivostok, Japan with Dipl ?		
76018	Shipped via Siberia Vladivostok, Japan with Dipl ?		
76019	Shipped via America.		
76020	Dipl ? accompanied by.		
76021	Mail Steamer.		
76022	Cargo Boat.		
76071	Proceeding towards	TIENTSIN.	
76072	"	SHANGHAI.	
76073	"	HARBIN.	
76074	"	DAIREN.	

- 76075 Preceeding towards KOBE.  
76076       "       "       YOKOHAMA.  
76134 Goods shipped in Port of embarkment.  
76135 Goods shipped in Port of embarkment by "petite vitesse."  
76136 Goods shipped in Port of embarkment by "grande vitesse."  
76137 Goods shipped in Port of embarkment by "motor car."  
76138 Goods delivered.  
76139 Goods shipped.  
76197 Bank of Indo-China.  
76198 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.  
76199 Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce.  
Mailed on November 1, 1929, to be applied from December 1, 1929.  
76230 Stop remitting by.  
76231 Remit to London.  
76232 Remit by American Exchange Athens order ANTONIADIS.  
76233 Cancel remittance ask refund from Bank.  
76234 Retain money till further instructions.  
Mailed on November 1, 1929, to be applied from December 1, 1929.  
76235 Remitted to-day by American Express Co.  
76236 Remitted yesterday by American Express Co.  
76237 Remitting to-morrow by American Express Co.  
76238 Remitting course next week by American Express Co.  
76239 Remitting beginning next week by American Express Co.  
76240 Remitting middle next week by American Express Co.  
76241 Remitting end next week by American Express Co.  
76260 CHLOROPHILE.  
76261 VASELINE.  
76262 VASELINE OIL.  
76263 VASELINE mixed with CARNAUBA.  
76264 VASELINE mixed with PARAFINE.  
76265 CARNAUBA.  
76266 PALMOIL Red.  
76267 PALMOIL Cream.  
76268 SHAVING SOAP.  
76269 LAUNDRY SOAP.  
76270 SOAP IN BARS.  
76271 Soap MAGRA Factory.  
76272 Soap HYGIENOF Factory.  
76273 Soap REMY Factory.  
76274 Polishing paste.  
76275 SICCATIFS.  
76276 Artificial grease.

- 76277 Bathing salts.  
76278 Isolating tablets.  
76279 CREMES DE BEAUTE.  
76280 VEGETABLES.  
76281 LENTILLES CORAIL.  
76282 LENTILLES LARGES.  
76283 POILS VERTS RONDS.  
76284 POIS VERTS CASSES.  
76285 PETITES FEVES.  
76286 HARICOTS.  
76287 HARICOTS SOISSONS.  
76288 HARICOTS BLANCS.  
76289 PATES ALIMENTAIRES.  
76290 SPAGHETTI.  
76291 NOUILLES.  
76292 COQUILLETES.  
76293 CREME DE RIZ.  
76294 CREME DE MAIS.  
76295 CREME D'ORGE.  
76296 CREME D'AVOINE.  
76297 FECULE DE POMME DE TERRE.  
76298 CACAO TABLETTES.  
76299 CONSERVES DE PETITS POIS.  
76300 JAMBON EN CONSERVE.  
Mailed on November 1, 1929, to be applied from December 1, 1929.  
76301 EAU DE COLOGNE usual quality.  
76323 Obtaining very difficult  
76324 We are supervised are afraid of personal mishap.  
76325 Stop telegram and remittances till further instructions.  
76326 The same for Georges.  
76327 Forward your letters.  
76328 Forward your telegrams and letters.  
76329 Wire prices and exchange rates.  
76330 The stuff costs us franco Paris.  
76331 The stuff costs us cif China.  
76332 Packing with all expenses cif will cost.  
76333 This shipment is known to  
76334 This shipment is not known to  
76335 This shipment must not be known to  
76336 Try that each ton will leave a balance of Lstg.  
76337 Try that each ton will leave a balance of Lstg. from  
consignment of  
76338 Profit must not exceed Lstg.  
76339 Send accounts of expenses for delivery storage sail at  
Lstg. per ton.

- 76340 Send accounts direct to
- 76341 Send accounts through me for.
- 76342 Remit net produce direct to.
- 76343 Remit net produce to me.
- 76344 Remit net produce to me by special remittance.
- 76345 Wire net produce.
- 76346 Wire net produce you will realize.
- 76347 Wire when you expect take delivery.
- 76348 Wire whether goods reached Takubar.
- 76349 Wire when ship sailed.
- 76350 Wire when ship sailed and name of Steamship Co.
- 76351 Don't worry things are not so dangerous.
- 76352 Send me the following fictitious telegram by Code.
- 76353 Matters arranged with him.
- 76354 Repeat letters and telegrams to old known address :
- 76355 Goods are contained in cases Nos.
- 76356 Stop sending consignments until further notice.
- 76357 Am afraid that goods are supervised try rescue at Shanghai  
Mailed on November 1st, 1929 for use from December 1, 1929.
- 76358 Wire name of Steamship Co. and date of departure of  
floating consignment.
- 76359 Wire to address of ELIE (Eliopol).
- 76360 Wire to address of GEORGE (Zamarges).
- 76361 Wire whether goods reached Tien Tsin.
- 76362 Wire whether goods reached Shanghai.
- 76363 Goods reached here to-day.
- 76364 Goods reached here to-day will take delivery to-morrow.
- 76365 Goods reached here to-day will take delivery after to-  
morrow.
- 76366 Goods reached and received in order.
- 76367 Wire when a new consignment is prepared and what  
quantity.
- 76368 New consignment of—tons preparing current week.  
(throughout Code Ton means kilo.)
- 76369 New consignment of—tons preparing next week.
- 76370 New consignment of—tons preparing after 10 days.
- 76371 New consignment of—tons preparing after 15 days.
- 76372 New consignment of—tons preparing after 20 days.
- 76373 New consignment of—tons preparing after 25 days.
- 76374 New consignment of—tons preparing after 1 month.
- 76375 To-day new consignment leaving Paris for Marseille (petite  
vitesse) of tons-probable shipment on P.O. of—inst.
- 76376 Also for probable shipment on P.O. of.....inst.
- 76377 Also for probable shipment on N.Y.K. of.....inst.
- 76378 Also for probable shipment on N.Y.K. of.....proximo.

- 76379 Also for probable shipment on steamship Co. of..... inst.  
 76380 Also for probable shipment on steamship Co. of.....  
 proximo.  
 Mailed on November 1, 1929, for use from December 1, 1929.  
 76487 My participation—T. remitting counter-value by American  
 Express to-day.  
 76488 My participation—T. remitting counter-value by American  
 Express to-morrow.  
 76489 My participation—T. remitting counter-value by American  
 Express after to-morrow.  
 76490 My participation—T. remitting counter-value by American  
 Express current week.  
 76491 My participation—T. remitting counter-value by American  
 Express next week.  
 76492 My participation—T. Uber?—T. SKIP Brothers remit-  
 ting by American Express to-day.  
 76493 My participation—T. Uber?—T. SKIP Bros. remitting  
 by American Express to-morrow.  
 76494 My participation—T. Uber?—T. SKIP Bros. remitting  
 by American Express after to-morrow.  
 76495 My participation—T. Uber? T. SKIP Bros. remitting  
 by American Express current week.  
 76496 My participation—T. Uber? T. SKIP Bros. remitting  
 by American Express next week.

### Key of Code with Roman.

Nos. of Code 0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.

Nos. of telegrams : 6 2 4 1 9 8 4 5 7 0 ;

### EXAMPLE :—

We wish to cable :—

remitting by t.t. No. of code 50550.

Lstg. 2.000 „ of 62259.

*i.e.* we wish to telegraph the Nos. 50550, 62259 which correspond according to the above key as follows : 86886 43380. We search the words in the Code corresponding to these numbers and make up the following telegram : XUOHD KUZED.

The opposite thing we do in receiving telegram *i.e.* we search the numbers corresponding to words of the telegram and change the numbers according to the Code.

مصانع المواد المخدرة ببلغاريا

BULGARIAN FACTORIES. — FABRIQUE BULGARE.

(١) تجار مواد مخدرة مشهورون دوليا ومعروف عنهم أنهم يشترون بضاعتهم من المصانع البلغارية

(A) Notorious International drug traffickers known as purchasing drugs from the Bulgarian Factories.

(A) Trafiquants internationaux de drogues, notoires et connus pour être des acheteurs de drogues, des fabriques bulgares.



(٤) جوزيف راسكين

بولندي ورد ذكره في قضية فيدمان - چليكان - شاسكاس التي نشرت في تقرير المكتب عن سنة ١٩٣٠

(4) Joseph Raskin,  
Polish. Polonais.

Implicated in the Friedmann-Glickmann-Chaskes Case published in C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1930.  
Impliqué dans l'affaire Friedmann-Glickmann-Chaskes, dont il est fait mention dans le rapport annuel de 1930, du Bureau Central d'Informations des Narcotiques.



(٥) ليونوف جولداستين

من اصل شيلي

(5) Leonoff Goldstein,  
Of Chilian origin. Originaire du Chili.



(٦) باسيلي جريماليدي

يوناني

(6) Basili Grimaldi,  
Greek. Grec.

### Addresses

Telegraphic address of ROMAN in Paris ROMZAH.

Telegraphic address of ROMAN in Constantinople : ROMAN TOKATLIAN Stambul.

Telegraphic address of Eliopoulos in Paris : GOVOLFER.

Postal address of NASSOS in Paris : NASSOS ELIOPOULOS.

RUE MICHEL ANGE 127,

PARIS XVI.

Postal address of ELIE in Paris : ELIE ELIOPOULOS, Rue Michel Ange 88, Paris XVI.

Telegraphic address of BOSACK in Shanghai : BOSACK.

Postal address of BOSACK in Shanghai : 1173 Bubbling Well House No. 11 Apartment 53.

Telegraphic address of VELOKA in Athens : CATHERINE VELOKA, Rue Eginie No. 29, ATHENS.

Postal address of AGNES in Berlin AN FRAU, ANGES VOYATZIS, Per adres Maria PAVELOZYK, LAUSITZERPLATZ 17, BERLIN /o.

Postal address of N : SIMOU in America : NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD FLORIST SUPPLY Co. 126, HILL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

### **BULGARIA, THE NEW CENTRE OF MANUFACTURE AND ILLICIT EXPORT.**

As has been stated elsewhere, the Turkish Government has established a very rigid control over the narcotic traffic in Turkey and has closed down the three big factories which were supplying a large part of the world's illicit demands. As prophesied in my report of 1930 the inevitable has happened and this profitable business has merely transferred itself elsewhere. This time it is Bulgaria that has become the centre of the illicit trade.

An officer of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau recently visited Sofia and verified the information previously received by ourselves and others. The task presented no difficulties as the factories are working perfectly openly with no attempt at concealment.

It will be interesting to hear what explanation will be furnished to the League by the Bulgarian Government.

The same old names come up again: the same world-known contraband manufacturers and contraband traffickers who, owing to national jealousies, are not internationally black listed: RASKIN the Polish Jew, LEONOFF GOLDSTEIN, LAZAR HALFUN, KIRKOR TCHOU-ROUKDIDJAN, all the old lot: How well we know them!

It is said that there are nine factories now working in Bulgaria: my information gives me four, of which the most important is The Balkans Products Company Ltd., at Radomir near Sofia.

The owner is a certain METODI LAZOFF, Bulgarian, a well-known character in Sofia where he has great influence owing to his connection by marriage with a certain high Government official. The shares of the Company are equally divided between a Bulgarian group and a Turkish group: among the smaller people of the latter group figures an Armenian named HAGOP: according to the CNIB files HAGOP is the Manager of the ERMIS factory of Conserves in Istanbul and in 1929 the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau seized in the Egyptian Customs 62 kilos of opium concealed in 1,000 tins of tinned fruit shipped by that Company to Egypt. What a useful partner!

This Radomir factory started work at the beginning of October and in the first two months turned out about 1,500 kilogrammes of heroin all of which was smuggled out of the country in double bottomed trunks into Germany and France en route principally for Hamburg for the American market and Marseilles for Egypt and the Far East.

A ton and a half in two months is 750 kilogrammes a month and a kilogramme provides  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a million medical doses, so Radomir is supplying 187 million medical "shots" of heroin per month or let us say a double dose for three million dope addicts per day.

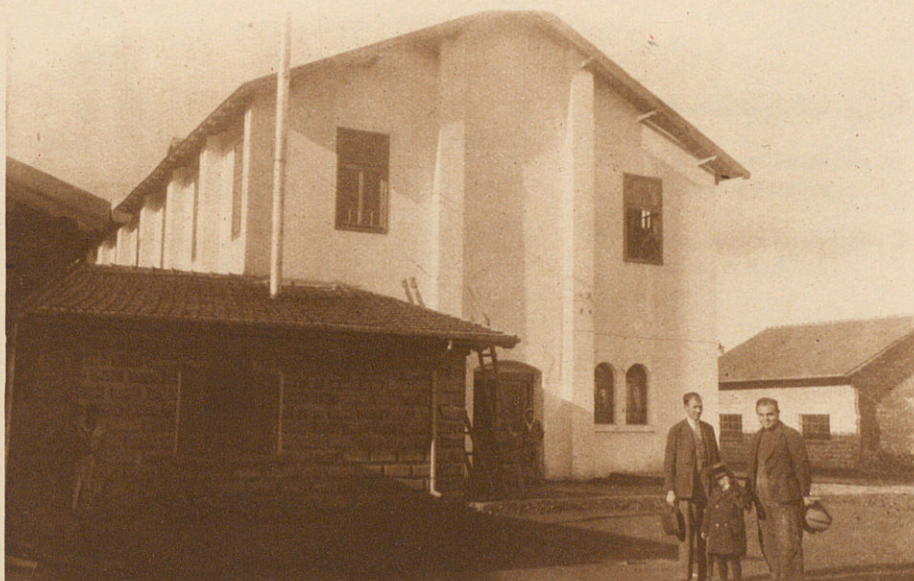
Having already absorbed all the Bulgaria grown opium, this factory is, at present, obtaining her raw material from Turkey. Besides this Radomir factory there is another run by a member of the well-known TARANTO family of Istanbul: it has been working for the last five or six months and has as its chief chemist a Frenchman named DEMOUJOU formerly employed in the ETKIM narcotic factory of Istanbul. There is another smaller factory run by the ANAVY brothers, Bulgarians, and still a fourth factory directed by a Hungarian named SEKELY assisted by HAGOP, late of the AYUB TARANTO factory of Istanbul.

The three principal lines for the "run out" are stated to be (1) Vienna, Marseilles, Berlin, Hamburg for America and the Far East. (2) Nish, Salonika, Athens, Cyprus for Egypt. (3) Salonika, Istanbul, Smyrna for Egypt.

Still fuller details of the workings of these factories, the share holders etc. are in the possession of the League of Nations and it is to be

مصانع المواد المخدرة ببلغاريا  
BULGARIAN FACTORIES. — FABRIQUE BULGARE.

(ب) المصنع الموجود بـرادومير  
(B) The Radomir Factory. — Fabrique de Radomir.



(٧) البناء المصنع المنتوجات البلقانية الكائن ببلدة رادومير بجوار صوفيا

(7) The Balkan Products Factory of Radomir near Sofia.

(7) "The Balkan Products Factory" de Radomir, près de Sofia.



(٨) غرفة اولى للعمل الكيمائي بمصنع رادومير

(8) Laboratory Room No. 1, Radomir Factory.

(8) Chambre-laboratoire No. 1, fabrique Radomir.

مصانع المواد المخدرة ببلغاريا  
BULGARIAN FACTORIES. — FABRIQUE BULGARE.

(ج) المصنع الموجود برادومير  
(C) The Radomir Factory. — Fabrique de Radomir.



(٩) غرفة ثانية للعمل الكيميائي بمصنع رادومير

(9) Laboratory Room No. 2,  
Radomir Factory.

(9) Chambre-laboratoire No. 2,  
fabrique Radomir.

(١٠) غرفة ثالثة للعمل الكيميائي بمصنع رادومير

(10) Laboratory Room No. 3,  
Radomir Factory.

(10) Chambre-laboratoire No. 3,  
fabrique Radomir.



expected that action will be taken to dry up this source even before the inevitable public discussion of the situation at the May meeting of the Advisory Committee.

Photographs of the Radomir factory, some showing "the devils cauldrons", are shown in this report.

I see no reason to be unduly alarmed about this Bulgarian situation: Turkey can kill it by denying Sofia her opium and transit countries once alarmed, can kill it by closer control of railways and customs.

There are even signs of the thing killing itself: the menace to the trade today is the parallel growth of the "double crosser" and the racketeer. Factories are built and raw material is supplied by the traffickers in return for promised output: tempted however by better prices outside the combine factories are stealing their own products and selling them to the better bidder unbeknown to their contracted buyers and mutual suspicion is the result. Such suspicion in rough Balkan countries might more easily develop into rough play than mere rude words.

### THE WARRINGTON AFFAIR

In December 1931, ALEXANDER WARRINGTON, British subject well-known in commercial circles in ISTANBOUL, paid a month's visit to Alexandria. Before returning to Istanbul he rented a Post Office Box in Alexandria for one year and was allotted No. 162. From information received, it became known to the Alexandria Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, that bulky envelopes addressed to JOHN GARRY and bearing Turkish postage stamps were being regularly cleared from this Post Office Box. It being desired to establish the identity of JOHN GARRY, a judicial order was obtained for the interception of this correspondence. The immediate result of this was of an eye-opening nature. It became clear that ALEXANDER WARRINGTON was sending heroin in plain, unregistered envelopes not only to this Post Office Box but also to Post Office Box 1147, the envelopes always being addressed to fictitious names. From April 15 to June 15 all correspondence in these two boxes was held up and read by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and a total of nine kilos of heroin was 'controlled' during this period. The envelopes containing the drug were addressed to:—

- (a) FRANK RICHARDSON, 10, Place Mohamed Aly, Alexandria.
- (b) JOHN GARRY, P.O.B. No. 162.
- (c) HAROLD SMITH, P.O.B. No. 1147.
- (d) PAUL CHRISTODOULIDIS, 74 Rue Ambrois Ralli, Alexandria.

ALEXANDER WARRINGTON's careless habit of addressing these envelopes in his own handwriting led to their detection by the Postal Officials who, throughout the period of control, never missed ONE, although this meant a scrutiny of every one of the thousands of letters arriving by every Turkish mail. This is a fine record and is the real foundation of the success subsequently obtained by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in identifying the numerous members of the gang. The envelopes themselves were generally exaggeratedly gummed and in addition to supporting folds of cardboard contained one or more inner envelopes all carefully gummed each containing a packet of heroin weighing 100 grammes. The average contents of each consignment was 300 grammes.

It next became the job of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to identify the receivers of these envelopes. They were found to be two separate organisations—neither of which knew of the existence of the other. The first gang was composed of:—

MENELAUS KYRIAKOU, a Greek Cypriot of undetermined nationality  
GEORGES DOUYAS, Greek subject.—

These two personally took delivery of all envelopes under (a), (b) and (c) above, whilst the second gang was composed of:—

PAUL CHRISTODOULIDIS, Greek subject.

ZALESICOVICI, Roumanian.

occupied themselves with letters under category (d). Apart from the consignments of heroin, the correspondence itself between ALEXANDER WARRINGTON and his clients proved intensely interesting to read. There was constant bickering about the price to be paid per kilo, about precautions to be taken in addressing letters, about future prospects of increased business due to WARRINGTON's intentions of opening a factory of his own in ISTANBUL and, finally, as indicative of the moral complex of this type of smuggler, repeated assurances of his desire to 'work honestly,' when 'with God's assistance' everything would go smoothly:—

For some weeks the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau faithfully photographed all the incoming and outgoing correspondence. The problem of what to do with the heroin was not an easy one to decide. Obviously it was easy to arrest the Alexandria end of the organisation at once. But this meant losing the most important end of the case, i.e. the source. It was realised that everything depended on the Turkish authorities. Would they, if put in possession of all the facts patiently collected and collated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, arrest the Warringtons? It was decided that they must at any rate be given the opportunity.

An English Officer was sent off with a complete collection of documents and photographs to Istanbul. He found no difficulty in persuading the Turkish authorities of the importance of his disclosures. Within a few hours of his interview with the Istanbul Police, the following persons were under arrest:

ALEXANDER WARRINGTON ...	} three brothers of British nationality.
OSCAR WARRINGTON ...	
WALTER WARRINGTON ...	

MADAME MARIE RIGO ... widowed sister of above.

DIMITRI PAPAYANNOPOULOS ... who received cheques from Alexandria.

THALIS MAVROGENNIS ... accused in the famous Hadjioannou Macris Case of 1931 and released on bail by the Greek Consul at Alexandria whence he immediately departed for Istanbul. Warrington's supplier in this case.

HENRI HAEGEL ... Confederate.

GEORGES BAKLAZOGLOU.

STRATIS STRATIGAKIS.

DIMITRI THEODORE PAPAN-  
DONOPOULO.

GEORGES CONSTANTIN  
DJAMADANIS.

The last mentioned was found by the Turkish Police to be exploiting a clandestine laboratory for the production of heroin. This is extremely interesting in view of Warrington's avowed intention in one of his letters of setting up for himself instead of buying from other people.

Of the two Alexandria organisations, it was discovered that the Christodoulides-Zalescoviçi organisation was operating fully twelve months prior to the launching of the second organisation under KYRIACOU AND DOUYAS which took place in February 1932. There is further reason to believe that WARRINGTON had correspondents in Cairo as long ago as 1929 until they took flight.

ZALESKOVIÇI who, on arrest, gave the fullest details of his part of the organisation, also provided much illuminating information about the Istanbul gang.

KYRIAKOU AND DOUYAS made a complete confession of their dealings with WARRINGTON and gave the names of two notorious Alexandria drug dealers to whom they sold the stuff. One of these had recently been expelled from Egypt. The other, a Greek, was promptly arrested.

PAUL CHRISTODOULIDES, a man of considerable commercial standing, having formerly been the Manager of the Ottoman Bank at Jerusalem, said he merely thought he was doing WARRINGTON a favour in passing them on to ZALESCOVICI.

Constantin Zalescoviçi was tried before the Roumanian Consular Court in July last; the case was not pressed and the accused was acquitted and deported.

The other accused persons were also tried before the Greek Consular Court and sentenced as follows :

- (1) MENELAUS KYRIAKOU ...11 months impt. and fine of 1500 drachmas.
- (2) GEORGES DOUYAS ... 11 months impt. and fine of 800 drachmas.
- (3) PAUL CHRISTODOULIDIS ...acquitted.

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### HASHISH SMUGGLING INTO EGYPT VIA THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS

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Extract of report from Mr. David Cornet Running Superintendent's Office, Haifa, to Miralai Jarvis Bey, Governor Sinai Province, Arish.

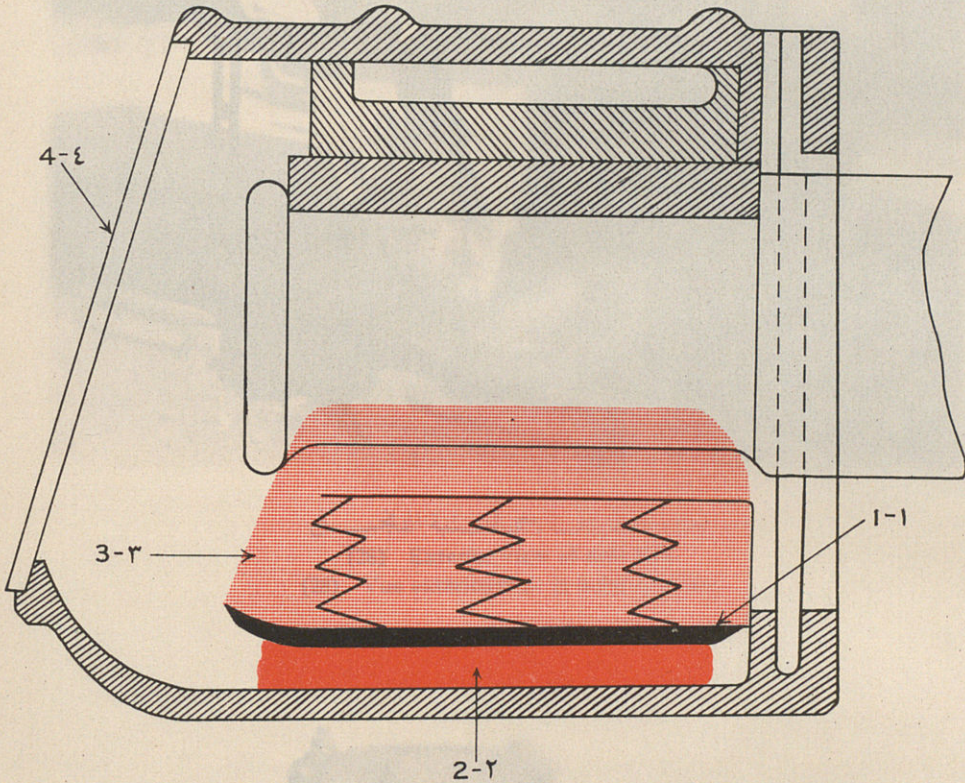
" There has been a lot of this hashish smuggling business going on here of late : luckily we got on to some of it : it was said that a large quantity was brought into the country by a steamer from a Turkish port.

" On April 19, 1932 two lubricating pads and frames were found on the side of the track in Haifa Station yard. On enquiry it was found that these had been removed from Egyptian State Railway truck 17,192. No. 1 box was opened and appeared to be in order. No. 2 box was opened : the spring pad was missing and wool waste had been put in its place : this packing was removed and two packets of hashish were found in the bottom of the oil well.

(٣٠) علبه الدبجل وظاهر فيها مكان الياى وطرده الحشيش تحتة مغطى بالزيت الذى فى قاع العلبه

(30) AXLE BOX SHOWING POSITION OF SPRING LUBRICATING PAD WITH PACKET OF HASHISH UNDERNEATH, COVERED BY THE OIL IN BOTTOM OF BOX.

(30) BOITE D'ESSIEU EXPOSANT LA POSITION DU BOURRELET A RESSORT, A LUBRIFIER, AVEC LE PAQUET DE HASCHICH AU DESSOUS, RECOUVERT D'HUILE AU FOND DE LA BOITE.



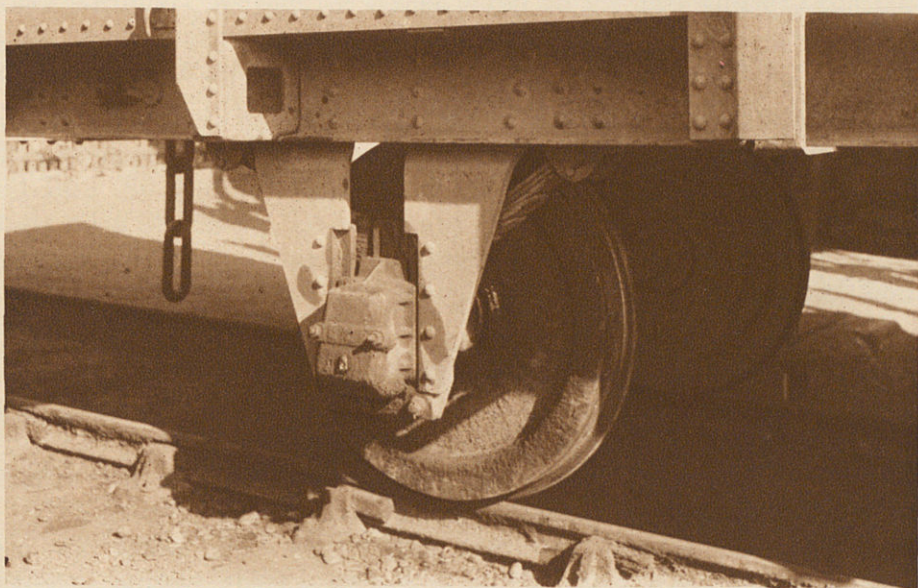
1 { Bottom of spring lubricating pad. قاع الياى  
Fond du bourrelet à ressort, à lubrifier.

2 { Packet of hashish wrapped in water proof sheeting of rubber lying under spring.  
Paquet de haschich enveloppé dans une pièce de toile imperméable, dissimulé sous le ressort.

3 { Oil level in box. منسوب الزيت فى العلبه  
Le niveau de l'huile en boîte.

4 { Front of box. واجهه العلبه  
Le devant de la boîte.

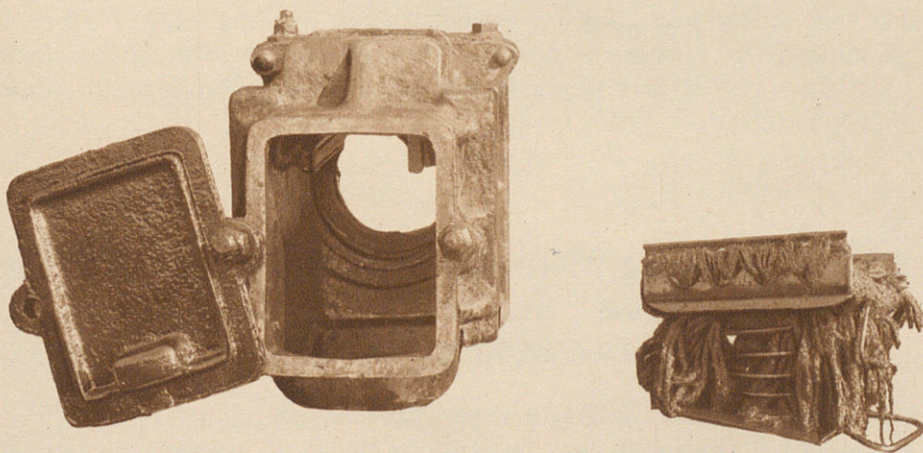
تهريب الحشيش داخل علبة دنجل عربّة القطار  
 Hashish smuggled in axle-box, Palestine Railway train.  
 Contrebande de haschich dans des boîtes d'essieu,  
 dans un train de la voie ferrée de Palestine.



(٢٨) المنظر الخارجى لعلبة الدنجل

(28) Exterior view of axle box.

(28) Vue extérieure de la boîte d'essieu.



(٢٩) علبة الدنجل بعد فكها من العربّة وفتحها

(29) Axle box detached and opened.

(29) Boîte d'essieu détachée et ouverte.

"All the boxes were then examined and in each of them was found a packet of hashish hidden under the Spring Pad Base.

"On April 30, I was given information that hashish was going to be put in certain coal trucks consigned to Kantara East and despatched that morning. We had the trucks taken off the train at Tulkaram and rang up the police to come and examine them : as a result they found 56 kilos of hashish in truck No. 739 and took charge of it.

"While I was inspecting the composition of train No. 71 on May 21, I noticed oil dripping from an axle box of Egyptian State Railway oil Tank No. 16096. I asked the wagon examiner if the Tank had been oiled at Haifa. He replied in the negative, so remembering the previous cases I suspected that something was wrong, had all the boxes of this vehicle examined and found a packet of hashish in each box under the Spring Pad Base.

"There was another oil tank on the train and I found exactly the same thing there."

The Superintendent then describes the methods he proposes to render this method of smuggling more difficult.

This case is quoted in full to show the ingenuity of the smugglers, the corrupting effect of the traffic on small officials such as engine drivers, railway guards, etc., and at the same time the enormous amount of extra work involved in prevention.

It is quite likely that the hashish in question came by sea from Beyrout and was of Syrian origin : in which case the Palestine authorities have yet another example of the intolerable nuisance to themselves of the continued existence of large stocks of hashish in Syria.

Hashish addiction is not common in Palestine but as a corridor to Egypt Palestine is of great importance in the hashish trade.

All thanks are due to the Palestine Police and others for their keenness in combatting what, though not a menace to themselves, forms a formidable problem in neighbouring Egypt.

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### **SEIZURE OF OPIUM AND HASHISH AT SUEZ, EX-S.S. "ORMAR" AND S.S. "HELIX" BOTH BELONGING TO THE ANGLO-SAXON COMPANY**

At Suez, on August 6, 1932 when a certain HUSSEIN MOHAMED MEKKI, a fireman of the S.S. ORMAR, was disembarking from his ship, the men of the Customs Guard searched him and found under his clothes two packets containing one kilogramme of opium.

The paper wrappers, bear the inscription of a lion and the words

“Qualité Extra Supérieure.”

“Grande Maison de Commerce d’Opium.”

“Fondée en 1904.”

“M. THEODORIDES, Istanbul, Grande Rue Voyvode 98.” The S.S. “ORMAR” which is owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. was bound from Ghardaka to Suez.

The accused man being an Egyptian was sent to the Parquet for investigation.

On the 8th idem the Customs Authorities of Suez received information to the effect that a bumboatman called KHAMIS MOHAMED GUMA, alias EL AAWAR intended to smuggle drugs which he purchased from the crew of S.S. “HELIX.” Necessary arrangements were therefore made and the said steamship was searched in the presence of a representative from the British Consulate and a representative from the steamer’s staff, with the following result:—

A quantity of 420 grammes of opium was seized with a member of the crew called LIMBO LAMDAM, Chinese, while he was attempting to smuggle it ashore.

A quantity of 840 grammes of opium was seized in the kit box of a member of the crew named LOCOY FILDER LOOGY, Chinese.

A packet containing 250 grammes of hashish was also seized on board the steamship but the person responsible for it is unknown.

Opium seized in this case is of the same kind as that seized on S.S. “Ormar” and the paper wrapper of hashish bears the inscription of an “Aeroplane” and the words “Extra Extra No. 1”.

The S.S. “Helix” which is owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company was bound from Beyrouth to Suez and Saint Louis Durhome near Marseilles.

Chinese being subject to Egyptian Criminal jurisdiction, the accused were sent to the Parquet for investigation.

N.B.—Though the criminal trial has not been commenced, the Customs authorities have inflicted the following fines:—

(1) HUSSEIN MOHAMED MEKKI L.E. 1.065 milliemes.

(2) LIMBO LAMDAM ... ..L.E. 0.930 ”

(3) LECOY FILDER LOOGY... ..L.E. 0.450 ”

## SEIZURE OF 16 KILOS, 870 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID WITH THE CHINESE CREW OF THE DUTCH TANKER "APOLLONIA"

On June 25, 1932, a search was made of the S.S. "Apollonia" which arrived from Constanza and flying the Dutch flag, for contraband arms and ammunition.

Whilst proceeding with the search, the Captain volunteered the information that if the police were interested in opium some might be found amongst the Chinese crew as he was of the opinion that opium was the reason for the quarrel amongst them in which firearms were used.

The crew's quarters were then searched and the undermentioned were arrested for being in possession of the amounts of opium stated against their names:—

	KILOS.
(1) OEI PAO TIN ... ..	1·765, in overcoat pockets.
(2) WHO AH FUN ... ..	1·403, in bed.
(3) WANG CHIN HWA... ..	1·697, in cupboard.
(4) CHAO YONG HWA ... ..	0·834, in boots.
(5) HOUNG KANG YONG ... ..	11·134, in and under bed.
(6) WONG FOOK TANG ... ..	0·037, in boots.

The articles seized as well as the culprits were brought to the Police Station and a procès-verbal was drawn up.

Chinese being subject to Egyptian Criminal jurisdiction all the accused were brought before the Native Court, Port Said, on July 4, 1932, and each, irrespective of the different amounts of opium found amongst their effects, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

On July 7, 1932, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced the accused to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 16·970 millimes for smuggling 16 kilos, 870 grammes of opium.

**SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS, 600 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND  
1 KILO, 140 GRAMMES OF HASHISH IN WHICH  
THE KHEDIVIAL MAIL STEAMER "SS. BELKAS"  
WAS IMPLICATED**

On December 12, 1931, the Port Said Police seized a trunk containing opium and hashish in which the S.S. "BELKAS" was implicated. The quantities seized were 11 kilos, 600 grammes of opium and 1 kilo, 140 grammes of hashish.

The details of the case were as follows:—

A launch-man brought the trunk to a member of the Port-Said Police Force saying that it belonged to one of the passengers who had left it behind and asked him to keep it until it is claimed. After a lapse of 2 hours, nobody having appeared to claim the trunk, the policeman on lifting it up found it unusually heavy, a fact which aroused his suspicions. He reported the matter to the police constable and both the constable and the policeman on prizing open the trunk found it to contain the above-mentioned drugs.

Investigation being made, the launch-man stated that the trunk had been given to him by a certain ALY EL FAHLA, who got it out of the S.S. "BELKAS" by means of a rope slung over the side of the ship. ALY EL FAHLA stated that one of the sailors called METWALLI YACOUT gave him the trunk to get it put ashore. This METWALLI YACOUT is well known to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, as a smuggler. METWALLI YACOUT said that the trunk was given to him by ABDOU AHMED EL GUINDI, also a member of the crew.

This latter denied the charge saying that he only saw the trunk on board ship.

On December 17, 1931, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced ALY EL FAHLA, METWALLI YACOUT and ABDOU AHMED EL GUINDI to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 23 for smuggling 11.600 kilogrammes of opium and 1.140 kilogrammes of hashish.

The accused were tried by the Native Tribunal with the following results:—

ALY EL FAHLA —2 years imprisonment and L.E. 500 fine.

METWALLI YACOUT—2 years imprisonment and L.E. 500 fine.

ABDOU AHMED EL GUINDI—2 years imprisonment and L.E. 500 fine.

On January 6, ABDOU AHMED EL GUINDI lodged an appeal against the sentence passed against him, won his case and was released.

**SEIZURE OF 5 KILOS 95 GRAMMES OF OPIUM FROM  
S.S. "PATRIA" (CASE OF ANGE FRANCOIS GAFFORY, FRENCH SUBJECT)**

It had become known to the Bureau that the Chief Fireman of S.S. "PATRIA" (Messageries Maritimes) had in his possession some drugs which he wished to dispose of secretly. On November 9th the Fireman agreed with a purchaser upon the method to be employed for the handing over of the drugs, which was that the following secret signal should be employed, *i.e.* a triangular piece of blotting paper two edges of which were marked with lines and bearing the word "SAVON" in red and "TELEGRAM" in blue ink, the reverse side of the paper bearing the word "CAFFOUR" in copying pencil. One piece of the signal was handed to the purchaser the other portion remaining with the fireman and it was arranged that as soon as the fireman had handed over the drugs and received the other portion of the signal he would come ashore to receive the price of the drugs against presentation of the 2 halves of the card.

The case worked according to plan, the drugs were actually taken by Agents of the Bureau acting as buyers the signal being passed to the fireman who came ashore to receive the price of the opium when he was duly arrested and when searched in the presence of the Consular Delegate was found in possession of the 2 halves of the card.

The amount seized consisted of 5 packets of opium weighing 5 kilogrammes 95 grammes. The accused GAFFORY was handed over to his Consular Authorities, for disposal.

On November 24th 1932, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced the accused to fine a of L.E. 5.095 mills. for smuggling the abovementioned quantity of opium.

**SEIZURE OF 2.675 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT  
PORT SAID ON SEPT. 10, 1932, EX S.S. "MARYLEBONE".  
(CASE OF ELIAS FRANGOULIS, 2nd ENGINEER OF THE SAID STEAMSHIP)**

At the beginning of the month of June 1932, information was received that the Greek owned steamer "Marylebone" flying the British flag was due in Port Said on the 6th of the month and the 2nd engineer of this ship, a certain ELIAS FRANGOULIS, had entered into agreements with Spiro Pachiyannis, an expulsé from Egypt for offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, to smuggle consignments of narcotics into Egypt.

MO On June 6, 1932, the steamer "Marylebone" duly arrived at Port Said and arrangements were made to keep ELIAS FRANGOULIS under observation. He made several attempts to land a consignment of 28 kilos of hashish but these attempts were successfully frustrated by the officer *i/c* Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch ordering the ship to be searched in which duty he was assisted by the Coastguards Administration. As however the ship left harbour on June 7th, FRANGOULIS was successful in disposing of the consignment of hashish which was taken over by a certain YANNI TSOUKARIS and handed by him to the well-known smuggler ZOUBAT; ZOUBAT has since been arrested for trading in narcotics and is awaiting trial.

On September 10, 1932, urgent information was received by the same C.N.I.B. officer that ELIAS FRANGOULIS had a large consignment of hashish on the steamer "Marylebone" just arrived from Piraeus via Alexandria and that the hashish was hidden in the coal bunkers. It was further revealed that FRANGOULIS was about to hand over to one of his clients a parcel of hashish and that he, FRANGOULIS, had received payment for this parcel which he had actually in his cabin ready for delivery. Accompanied therefore by two police officers and secret agents, the officer *i/c* Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch immediately boarded the "Marylebone" reaching the vessel at about 9 a.m. After consulting the second officer, who was acting for the Captain, they entered the cabin of the 2nd engineer, ELIAS FRANGOULIS, and found in his wardrobe a canvas parcel containing 2.675 kilogrammes of hashish. This parcel was covered in coal dust. FRANGOULIS admitted that the parcel contained hashish and that it was his property. He was then questioned as to the whereabouts of the remaining narcotics but he stated that there was "no more." A careful search was then made of the cabin but no more drugs were found.

With the authority of the British Consul and the Captain, ELIAS FRANGOULIS was placed under arrest at the disposal of the Hellenic Consul, being a Greek subject.

On October 13, 1932, he was tried by the Greek Consular Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 gold drachmas.

**SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS AND 555 GRAMMES OF HASHISH  
AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 23, 1932, EX S.S.  
"THEOPHILE GAUTIER" (CASE OF AUGUSTE  
COSTE)**

Information was received that a certain AUGUSTE COSTE, an electrician of the French S.S. "Theophile Gautier" had offered for sale 50 kilos of opium and hashish. It was not established to whom this was offered for sale as apparently all arrangements were made at Alexandria on this ship's last visit there in October.

The S.S. "Theophile Gautier" arrived at Alexandria from Istanbul and Marseilles on the 21st of November 1932 when a confidant boarded and ascertained that COSTE had in his possession 38 kilos of opium and 12 kilos of "pantofles" hashish. The confidant supplied a small suit case for the hashish quantity and arranged to complete the transaction on the ship's arrival at Port Said on November 23, 1932.

On November 22, 1932, the French Legation was requested to instruct its Port Said Consul to render the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Port Said Branch all assistance and the Consulate duly detailed an official to be present on arrival of the "Theophile Gautier" at 06.00 hours on the 23rd. The ship was boarded and COSTE had handed to the confidant one parcel (the suit case) and was about to give over the second parcel containing the opium quantity when the other members of the gang gave the alarm. A scuffle ensued but the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Force managed to arrive in time to seize the hashish weighing 11.555 kilogrammes and to see a canvas bag presumably containing the opium, being thrown into a cabin in the crews quarters. The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Force was not permitted to make a search here.

R.P.V. was drawn up against one accused, AUGUSTE COSTE, who was handed over to his Consul and finally returned to his ship.

On December 15, 1932, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced COSTE to a fine of L.E. 115.550 mills. for smuggling the abovementioned quantity of hashish.

**SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT  
ALEXANDRIA EX S.S. PATRIS II. ON 4. 8. 1932**

On August 4, 1932 when GEORGES CATZAOUNIS and ISAAC AMIEL were coming out of the Customs gate in a car, the Customs Guards stopped the car and searched it. A quantity of 320 grammes of hashish was found in the car and the aforesaid two persons were arrested and handed over with the necessary P.V. to their Consular Authorities.

GEORGES CATZAOUNIS, Greek, is an electrician on board the S.S. "Patris II."

ISAAC AMIEL, French subject, is a taxi driver of Alexandria.

GEORGES CATZAOUNIS was acquitted by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on September 22, 1932.

**SEISURE OF 500 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXAN-  
DRIA ON 15-5-1932 EX S.S. "MARIETTE PASHA",  
Cie. DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES**

On May 15, 1932, PAUL MARCAGGIMER CAGGI, French, sailor on the S.S. "Mariette Pasha" was arrested on suspicion when coming down the gangway.

He was searched by the Customs Secret Agent and found in possession of 500 grammes of opium in his hat.

AP.V. was drawn up against him and sent to the French Consulate for necessary action.

On June 6, 1932 the Customs Commission of Alexandria fined him 525 milliemes.

**SEIZURE OF 138 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID  
ON 24.8.1932, EX THE S.S. "GOLD SHELL" (BRI-  
TISH FLAG)**

Acting on information received, the Port Police Authorities, Port Said, searched on August 24, 1932 the S.S. "Gold Shell" when 138 grammes of opium were found in the cabin of CHANG LING a member of the crew of that steamship.

CHANG LING confessed to the ownership of the drug seized and was handed over to the Parquet, as, being a Chinese, he comes within the judicial jurisdiction of the Egyptian Government.

**SEIZURE OF 1 KILOGRAMME AND 145 GRAMMES OF  
HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON 26.8.1932 EX S.S.  
ABDEL KHADER**

On August 26, 1932 a certain EMMANUEL CONSTANTIN ANDROULAKIS, Greek, on arrival at Alexandria on S.S. ABDEL KHADER was searched by the Customs Guards when trying to leave the Customs visiting office. A quantity of 1 kilogramme and 145 grammes of hashish was found in a cloth wrapped round his stomach and leg.

ANDROULAKIS was arrested and handed over with the P.V. to the Greek Consular Authorities.

**SEIZURE OF 250 GRAMMES OF HEROIN WITH A MEM-  
BER OF THE CREW S.S. "LUKIA" AND A PASSENG-  
ER OF THE SAME STEAMER**

On December 17, 1931, at Alexandria, a certain ULYSSE COUTSOUMBIS, a member of the crew of the Greek steamer "Lukia" was searched on leaving the ship and was found in possession of 250 grammes of heroin. According to the statement of the Customs agent, a certain Mr. ANTOINE SELVELLI, a commission agent of Istanbul, attempted to get the packet of drugs and COUTSOUMBIS away from the guard and back on board the ship.

SELVELLI was then arrested and a procès-verbal No. 50/1932 was drawn up against them by the Port Police, Alexandria.

ANTONIO SELVELLI was sentenced by the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria on February 27, 1932 to 4 months imprisonment and a fine of 500 Liras.

ULYSSE COUTSOUMBIS was tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on March 17, 1932 and was acquitted.

**SEIZURE OF 5 KILOS, 250 GRAMMES OF HASHISH  
IN POSSESSION OF A PERSON ARRIVING AT  
ALEXANDRIA BY THE S. S. "ANKARA"**

On February 20, 1932, at Alexandria Port, while a certain GEORGE HENRY BLESSE (British subject) was searched, 5 kilogrammes and 250 grammes of hashish were found in a double bottomed trunk belonging to him.

On interrogation, he stated that the trunk was given to him by an unknown person in Athens.

He was brought before the British Consular Court, Alexandria, on March 2, 1932, when the case was dismissed.

### **SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF ONE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE S.S. "ROUMANIA"**

Information has been received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that drugs were smuggled hidden in the soles of boots of ships personnel. A watch was kept on certain persons and on March 23, 1932, when NICOLA STEFANESCOU, a member of the crew of the S.S. "ROUMANIA" was coming out of Gate No. 6, Alexandria Port, he was arrested.

Search being made, his shoes were found to conceal—in the soles and heels—320 grammes of heroin.

He was sentenced by the Roumanian Consular Court on March 31, 1932, to 6 months imprisonment, 10,000 Lei fine and to be excluded from serving on any of the boats of the Roumanian State Lines.

### **SEIZURE OF 275 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH EX-SAILING VESSEL "OANALLAH"**

In August 1932, the Detective Branch of the Coastguards Administration received information that certain smugglers proceeded from Borollos to Palestine and Syria to bring hashish in their sailing vessels under the usual guise of legitimate merchandise.

As a result, the Coastguards authorities told off an agent in Syria to watch the smugglers in question and keep the authorities informed. The agent reported that the smugglers came to an agreement with the notorious Syrian trafficker MUSTAFA SULTAN, to send to Egypt 275 kilogrammes of hashish on one of his vessels in charge of certain Syrians to be delivered as follows:—

125 kilogrammes to be weighted and sunk at sea at a given spot in front of Borollos lighthouse to lie there till a favourable opportunity should present itself for Borollos smugglers to bring it in.

The remaining 150 kilogrammes to be handed over at sea near Rosetta to whoever should present himself at the pre-arranged hour and give the countersign agreed upon.



(٢١) ٢٥ كيلوم الحشيش مخبأة في رسالة زيتون

(21) 25 kilos of hashish hidden in a consignment of olives.

(21) 25 kilogrammes de haschich dissimulés dans un chargement d'olives.

This quantity of hashish was actually sent from Beyrouth on September 10th last in charge of two Syrians of MUSTAFA SULTAN's gang, namely HASSAN KABRIET and MIKHAIL YOUSSEF who are well acquainted with Egyptian waters. On arrival at Borollos on the 13th idem they sank the 125 kilogrammes at the given spot and proceeded to Rosetta.

In the meantime, the Coastguards authorities were making arrangements to arrest the smugglers red handed on board the sailing vessel. They therefore allowed the smugglers to actually drop the 125 kilos into the sea as arranged, in order not to raise their suspicion and in order to make certain that the vessel is the one in question.

The Coastguards men in plain clothes proceeded to the pre-arranged spot near Rosetta in a fishing boat specially hired for this purpose and when the smuggling vessel was approaching, the Coastguards gave the countersign whereupon they were allowed on board the smuggling vessel. They found on board pieces of dynamite ready for use in case of attack by the Coastguards patrols. The two smugglers were taken by surprise but resisted and some shots were fired by the Coastguards in the air to frighten them.

The sailing vessel was named "OANALLAH"; she was seized as also both lots of hashish and the dynamite and the accused persons who denied having acquaintance with MUSTAFA SULTAN, were arrested and handed over to the Police authorities for necessary action.

Later on, a notorious trafficker named EL SAYED ABU EGAILA of Abu Kir, Alexandria, committed suicide and it is proved from the evidence given by his relatives to the Police authorities that he did so in despair at having lost all his fortune which he had put into this smuggling venture.

The loss sustained by the smugglers in this case amounts to L.E. 14,000, calculating the hashish to be worth L.E. 50 per kilo wholesale.

### **SEIZURE OF 25 KILOS OF HASHISH HIDDEN IN A CONSIGNMENT OF OLIVES**

On June 13, 1932, a message was received by the Port Said Police to the effect that 8 cases of olives had that morning arrived at the Port Said Customs by railway from Haifa marked 1 to 8 M.T. and that No. 4 case contained 2 petrol tins of hashish.

The consignment of "olives" was duly located and the No. 4 case was found to contain 2 petrol tins, in each of which was a quantity of hashish weighing in all exactly 25 kilogrammes.

A procès-verbal was drawn up against unknown person or persons.

### CASE OF DIMITRI LEBOUTIS OR LOUBETIS

Arrested on December 8, 1932 under the provisions of the new Greek Narcotics Law the history of DIMITRI LEBOUTIS merits publication both from the point of view of the importation and distribution of narcotic drugs in this country and the moral effect upon many of his fellow traffickers who have in the past considered him immune. The extent of this man's organisation is not as yet known and the object of this article is to lay before those interested in the fight against the drug traffic, the history, so far as can be ascertained, of one of its most notorious furtherers, so far as Egypt is concerned.

Born in Salonica in 1865 and a pastry-cook by profession hence his local nickname of DIMITRI EL HALAWANI, he settled in Alexandria in 1910 and lost no time in turning his activities to smuggling generally. It can be said that the whole family consisting of DIMITRI's two sisters, Mme THEODORA STAMATOPOULO, Mme. A. VERIDAKIS, his three nephews, GEORGE, ATHANASE and YANNI STAMATOPOULO and MILTIADES VOGHLIADES, son-in-law to Mme. THEODORA are all active traffickers.

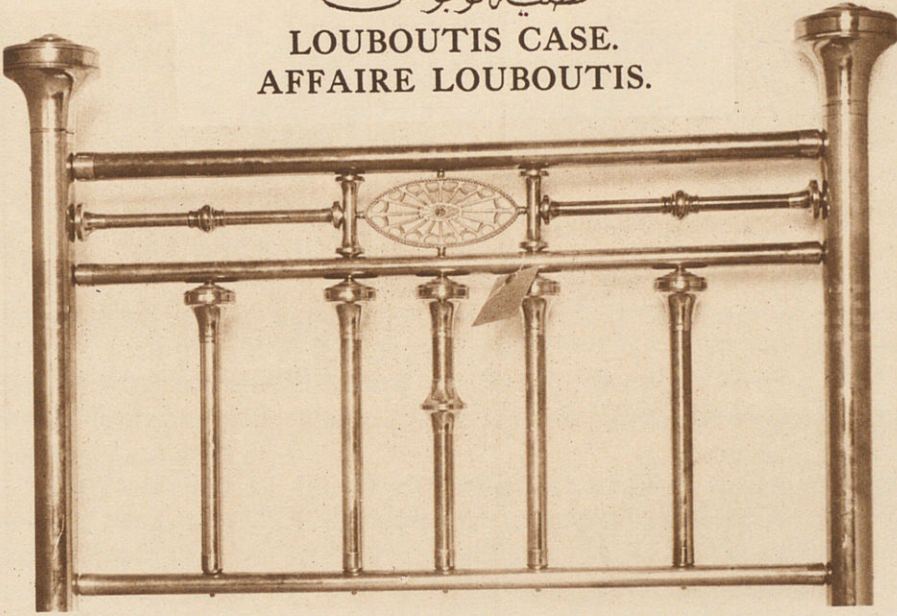
One of his first big combinations included the Irish-Maltese trafficker VICTOR FOLEY and up to the Great War and during the first two years of hostilities these two were engaged in directing the operations of the smuggling of hashish, fire arms and explosives.

In 1916 at the request of the Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Egypt, Leboutis was deported, his presence in Egypt being considered a considerable danger. He went to Salonica from where in association with FOLEY who was deported shortly after him, he continued to arrange shipments of drugs and arms to Egypt. The Intelligence Reports of the period from Salonica and Athens confirmed this. After the War, the Old Gang reassembled in Alexandria and extended their activities to Europe when in August 1922 YANNI THEODORELLOS and VICTOR FOLEY went to ANTWERP and BARCELONA to make arrangements for the shipment of hashish and arms to Egypt from those ports. An order for 50 rubber sacks was placed by them at the Maison Chalons in Paris.

Shortly after this FOLEY and LEBOUTIS dissolved partnership owing to a dispute involving the sum of L.E. 30.000 which LEBOUTIS is alleged to have done FOLEY out of.

LEBOUTIS' next combination included DIMITRI MORAKIS. (See FOLEY gang C.N.I.B. Report, 1930) and HUSSEIN EL GUERETLY. He was supplied with drugs from Istanbul by ALEXANDER AGOROGOULO and from Greece by YANNI THEODORELLOS. In 1923 LEBOUTIS came very near to being caught red handed when his right handman SAID MURSI ABDALLAH known as "SAYED the grave-digger" was

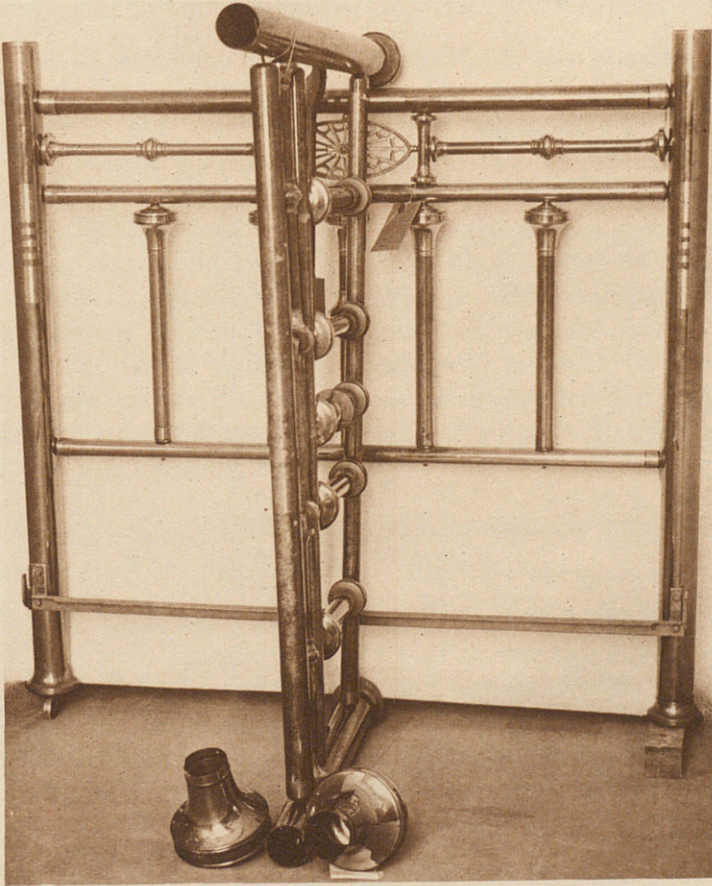
قضية لوبوتس  
LOUBOUTIS CASE.  
AFFAIRE LOUBOUTIS.



(١١) سرير نحاس وجد بداخل أعمدة هيروين

(11) Brass bedstead in a column of which heroin was found.

(11) Lit en cuivre dans l'une des colonnes duquel l'on avait découvert de l'héroïne.



(١٢) سرير نحاس مبين به العامود المفرغ الذي وجد بداخله هيروين

(12) Brass bedstead showing hollow tube where heroin was found.

(12) Lit en cuivre dont une colonne évidée dissimulait de l'héroïne.

arrested outside his house with a motor car, containing 250 kilogrammes of hashish. Following this affair from which he managed to clear himself mostly due to the rigid silence maintained by SAID, he opened, in the name of his nephew ATHANASE STAMATOPOULO, a store for the sale of artificial butter at No. 15 Rue Salah el Din. Under the cover of trading in this commodity his clients from all over the country obtained their supply of drugs.

From 1924 onwards he managed to keep clear of the authorities and obtained regular supplies of drugs direct from Greece and from Istanbul with the aid of the crews of the Khedivial Mail and Roumanian States Lines steamers and *via* Trieste through the crew of the Lloyd Triestino and other Italian Steam Navigation Companies touching that port.

On September 19, 1930 information was received that a consignment of drugs would be deposited at LEBOUTIS' residence at No. 46 Rue Memphis in readiness to despatch to Cairo to the account of LAMBROS YANNIKOS by the early morning train of September 20. No. 46 Rue Memphis was raided but no such consignment was found. Mme STAMATOPOULO, however, threw from one of the upper windows two 100 grammes packets of heroin. A quantity of paper for the packing of heroin was seized and in an out house were discovered some 50 kilos of lactose in tins, a popular adulterant for heroin.

Mme. STAMATOPOULO, being a local subject, was released on bail by the Attarin Summary Tribunal pending trial and subsequently fled to Greece. The Tribunal rendered judgment in default on June 23, 1931 of two years' imprisonment and L.E. 200 fine. Later this lady returned to Egypt, having put the question of her nationality in order, as a Greek citizen. In the meantime in April 1931 GEORGE STAMATOPOULO was found in possession at his residence at No. 3 Rue Aly Bey Kebir of two samples of heroin. This case and that of September 1930 in which DIMITRI LEBOUTIS was also accused were dismissed by the Greek Court on a technical point.

Apart from receiving consignments of drugs dumped from time to time at out of the way places along the coast, DIMITRI's usual routes by which his poisons were smuggled into the country, were :—

(1) *Via* the military area of Ras el Tin with the help of certain of the N.C.O. staff of the Military Hospital.

(2) By the sending of young men and women on board passenger vessels arriving from Trieste and Istanbul on the pretext of looking over the ship and by following this very simple system ;—knowing that the young women would not be searched on leaving that vessel,—a formality to which their escorts might be subjected,—these feather-brained creatures, picked up in so-called dancing schools, concealed

about their persons from 2 to 3 kilos of heroin. On leaving the vessel, the party usually consisting of four persons, two youths and two girls, would enter one of SAID MURSI ABDALLAH's taxis especially detailed for the purpose and en route for the Customs gate would stow the drugs in the secret cachette of the taxi. Thus should they be searched at the gate nothing would be found. It was through a miscarriage of one of these exploits that "the venerable old gentleman," as "LEBOUTIS is sometimes called, at last fell into the hands of the C.N.I.B. (See the s/s "Victoria" affair, C.N.I.B. Report 1931).

In March 1932 evidence of the telegraphic transfers to Istanbul of L.E. 12,000 during the 18 months prior to September 1930 was obtained from one of the leading Banks of Alexandria. This money was sent by LEBOUTIS through his nephew GEORGE STAMATOPOULO and his sister A. VERIDAKIS to GEORGE DJAMADANIS, No. 7 Balik Bazar Tasdsilar, Galata, Istanbul. The Turkish Police were asked to report on DJAMADANIS and they replied that this individual, a Greek subject and commission-agent by profession, had left Turkey some 27 years before and that nothing was known against him. Fortunately for the C.N.I.B. case against LEBOUTIS, No. 7 Balik Bazar, Galata, was raided by the Turkish police during their enquiry into the Alexander WARRINGTON affair in June last and they found GEORGE DJAMADANIS and on his premises a complete installation for the manufacture of heroin.

It is interesting to speculate on what that L.E. 12,000 represented ; that it was for white drugs there is no doubt as LEBOUTIS failed to produce evidence to support any contrary opinion, thus at the rate of L.E. 40 the kilogramme in Istanbul this sum represents the purchase of 300 kilogrammes of heroin. Adulterated to the usual wholesalers' percentage, i.e. 40 per cent and sold at the average price of L.E. 150 the kilogramme to the retailer and deducting expenses, LEBOUTIS made L.E. 50,000 during the 18 months in question from his dealing with DJAMADANIS and this is but one of the irons he has in the fire.

Realising that things were getting too hot for him and probably remembering the fate of many other Greek traffickers who had been summarily deported he made an attempt to consolidate his position in Egypt by adding to his house property by the purchase of a large block of flats at Camp Ceasar for which he is said to have paid Lstg. 15,000 down and along side this property he is constructing another building.

On December 8, 1932, a raid was made by two officers of the Alexandria City Police and a representative from the Greek Consulate on the domicile of DIMITRI LEBOUTIS at No. 46, Rue Memphis, Ibrahimieh.

On searching the house, 12 sachets of a special kind of paper destined to contain heroin were found hidden in one of the columns of a brass bedstead. There was also found in the same column, a quantity of suspected powder, which, after analysis, proved to be heroin. A marble pillar with two supports was seized and which after chemical analysis shewed traces of heroin.

In a room of the house in question occupied by a certain GOULIELMOS A. VALASSIDIS was seized a small flacon containing a gramme of novacocaine and an ampoule of liquid narcotic.

Later on, a more careful examination of the bed however revealed traces of white powder in three of the knobs, while a fair quantity of brown and white powder was found at the base of one column on removing the castor. All this powder gave a heroin reaction.

The four bed knobs are estimated capable of holding about 2 kilogrammes each.

A pestil and mortar was also amongst the articles seized which also gave a heroin reaction thus showing for what purpose it had been used.

LEBOUTIS was handed over to the Greek authorities. He was duly brought to trial, and sentenced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 drachmes.

### **SEIZURE OF 52 GRAMMES OF HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF NICOLAS TEOFANIDE, ROUMANIAN SUBJECT**

On July 19, 1932, NICOLAS TEOFANIDE, Roumanian, member of the crew of the S.S. "Dacia" of the "Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain," was arrested on suspicion by an officer of the Alexandria City Police at a bar in Alexandria.

Being searched, TEOFANIDE was found in possession of 52 grammes of heroin hidden in his hat.

On August 6, 1932, he was convicted before the Roumanian Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

This man sailed by the S.S. "Roumania" on August 23, 1932, for Roumania where he will serve his sentence.

**SEIZURE OF 113 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-  
ANDRIA ON 22nd AUGUST 1932, EX S.S. "DACIA",  
SERVICE MARITIME DE L'ETAT ROUMAIN**

On August 22, 1932, when a certain THEODORE YOAN BROASKA, Roumanian Subject, fireman of the S.S. "DACIA" was descending the gangway of the said steamship, a Customs' Secret Agent searched him, and found him in possession of a quantity of 113 grammes of heroin which he had hidden tied to his thigh.

BROASKA was arrested and handed over to the Police Authorities for necessary action.

He was sentenced on September 3, 1932 by the Roumanian Consular Court, Alexandria, to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 lei and on October 7, 1932 he sailed per S.S. "Roumania" for Roumania to undergo his sentence.

**SEIZURE OF 140 CAKES OF HASHISH BY SINAI  
POLICE REPORTED BY MIRALAI JARVIS BEY,  
GOVERNOR OF SINAI**

Up in Syria the Arabs breed a lot of camels which are driven down every year through Palestine and through the desert to be sold in Egypt.

In February 1932 a Camel Corps patrol of the Egyptian Frontiers Administration who form the Police of Sinai met a caravan of twenty five of these camels just crossing the Palestine frontier into Egypt. As the camels were not loaded and had not even got saddles, the patrol did not bother to search them. Fifty miles further on another two-man frontiers patrol met them. The Sudanese corporal in charge noticed that the camels had unusually long hair and had not, as is usually done, been clipped that year so he thought he would buy one cheap for the sake of the wool which fetches a good price. He started bargaining with one of the Bedouins who refused to sell. Meanwhile the corporal was running his fingers through the fine silky hair on the camels hump when suddenly his fingers touched something hard under the hair. He kept his face, strolled away from the camels, whispered to his fellow policeman and called the six bedouins over to be searched in the usual way for arms or other contraband. When he had them well grouped he covered them with his



(٢٥) جمل بين به مكان الوبر الذي قص بين السنم والخاصرة ثم اعيد فوق الحشيش بلصقه بالغراء

(25) Camel showing the place where a small piece of hair was clipped out between the hump and the flank and fixed with glue on the side of the slab of hashish.

(25) Chameau exposant l'endroit où une touffe de poils avait été apposée, entre la bosse et le flanc, et fixée à la glue aux bords de la tablette de haschich.



(٢٦) المهربون جمعهم رجل البوليس بعد أن هددهم ببندقية

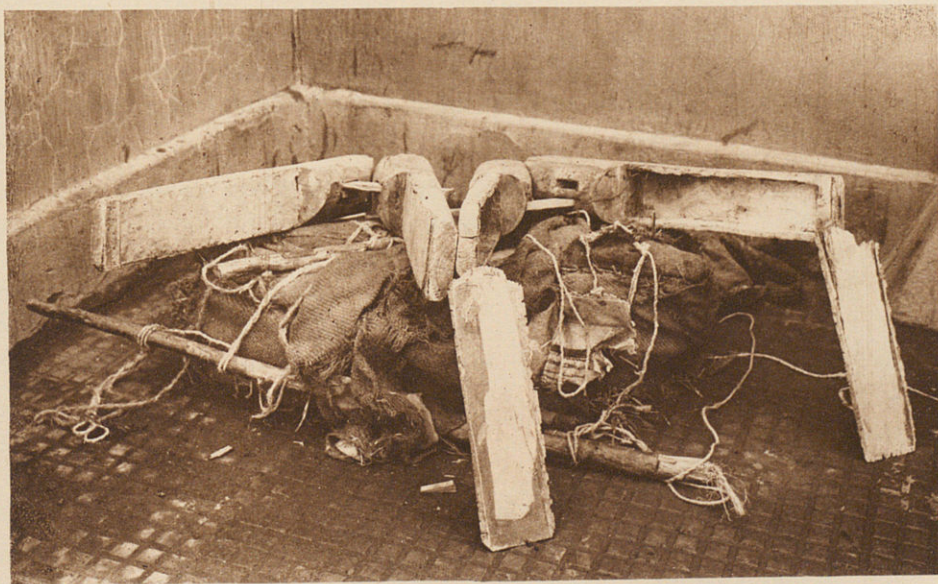
(26) Smugglers grouped and covered with policeman's rifle.

(26) Contrebandiers réunis en groupe et maintenus en respect par des agents de police armés.



(٢٣) سرج جمل قبل اكتشاف المكان المخبأ به الحشيش

- (23) Camel saddle before discovering the place where hashish was concealed.  
 (23) Selle de chameau avant la découverte de la cachette dissimulant le haschich.



(٢٤) سرج جمل مبين به قطع من الخشب فرغت ثم ملئت بالحشيش في المكان المفرغ

- (24) Camel saddle showing the wood of the frame hollowed out for filling the space thus made with hashish.  
 (24) Selle de chameau dont le bois de traverse avait été évidé pour être rempli de haschich.

rifle while his pal fetched some cord from his saddle and roped them all up. He then went back to the camels and found that the smugglers had shaved away three long patches of hair on each side of the hump, had taken the slabs of hashish which look like slabs of linseed cattle cake, glued the camel hair to the top of the slabs, glued the underside of the slabs and stuck them back again on to the camels. They had then combed the hair nicely back into place and thought they would get through into Egypt with twelve hundred pounds worth of hashish. The hashish seized weighed 140 kilogrammes and the capture included 25 camels and six bedouins.

### CAMEL SADDLES CASE

On September 8th a Frontiers Administration police patrol in North Sinai met a caravan of twelve camels entering Egyptian territory from Palestine. The patrol started to inspect the camels in the ordinary way to ensure that they were not carrying any contraband concealed in the loads: while doing so the policeman noticed that one of the Arabs was carefully mixing up the camels that had been searched with the camels that had not instead of keeping them apart as ordered: this roused the policeman's suspicions so he isolated the Arabs from their camels and proceeded to inspect the camels again with greater care.

His trained eye then noticed that the saddles were of unusual size and made of unusually big woods: a tap on these with his knuckles and the trick was discovered—three out of the twelve saddles had been carefully prepared by hollowing out the stout woods of the saddle frame, filling the space thus made with fourteen kilos of hashish, and closing it again by pinning over it a thin wooden lid.

## SMUGGLING ON ITALIAN STEAMSHIPS

By kind permission of the Italian Government we are able to publish the following Note by the Italian Minister of Communications regarding the measures taken by the competent authorities to prevent smuggling of drugs in transit on vessels belonging to Italian Steamship lines. Communicated to the League of Nations by the Italian Foreign Office, June 2, 1932.

(Translation.)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

*Mercantile Marine Department.*

*Rome, May 3, 1932-X.*

TO THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEPARTMENT,

ROME.

I have seen the Annual Report for 1931 issued by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and published by the Egyptian Government, in which emphasis is laid on the considerable part played by crews of Italian vessels, particularly those of the LLOYD TRIESTINO.

In this connection, I beg to inform you that as long ago as March 1930, in pursuance of orders issued by this Ministry, the Harbour-master of Trieste made arrangements with the Customs Authorities, The Royal Revenue Guard, the Police Commissioner of the Port, and the Headquarters of the Fiscal Investigation Police, for stricter joint vigilance against the shipment of drugs from this port.

In this work the various authorities have employed all means suggested by experience and appropriate to the special conditions of traffic in the Port of Trieste, notably with reference to the free zones and to goods in transit, to prevent the clandestine shipment of contraband in general and narcotics in particular.

They have profited by all information, indications and reports received to prosecute persons suspected of carrying on this illicit traffic.

In reply to a recent enquiry by the Commander of the Port of Trieste, the above mentioned authorities state that they are continuing their efforts, and that severe measures are being taken to prevent these unlawful dealings. They emphasise, however, the special difficulties in the way of any effective supervision over foreign goods in transit. These are transhipped in the bonded warehouse, where the

Customs Authorities are in principle powerless to take action unless there is some indication or definite reason for suspecting the existence of smuggled goods.

The occurrences mentioned in the Egyptian Government's report though of a certain seriousness morally, are merely isolated cases which are of limited importance materially, and which were undoubtedly of a clandestine character.

It should be remembered that the law provides, in the case of seamen guilty of smuggling, for a supplementary disciplinary punishment consisting of a prohibition to ship as sailors for as much as two years. It should also be borne in mind that this very severe punishment is always inflicted on all seamen convicted of smuggling, even when they cannot be prosecuted on criminal grounds. The Maritime Authorities cannot, therefore, be fairly charged with leniency towards drug-traffickers.

Nor can it reasonably be maintained that the preventive action of those authorities is ineffectual owing to careless supervision for it must be remembered that the lucrative traffic in drugs is carried on in very small quantities, which can easily be hidden by the numerous skilful and ever-changing methods adopted by the cunning offenders.

The same difficulties as the Egyptian Government encounters in its efforts to prevent the introduction and sale of drugs in Egypt arise, in a much greater degree, in the Port of Trieste in connection with efforts to prevent such drugs—all of which are prepared abroad—from passing undiscovered amongst the numerous packages transhipped in the free zones, where, for obvious reasons admitted by the Egyptian Government itself, it is not possible, without paralysing traffic, to make a complete and systematic examination of all goods, or to see that drugs are not being carried in very small quantities which may easily be concealed on the person, in luggage, or in the numerous hiding-places on board.

As is well known, Italy is so situated as to be a convenient transit country and clearing-house for drugs manufactured in Central Europe and in Turkey. For that reason the Government through Senator CAVAZZONI, has for six years been urging the necessity for controlling and limiting manufacture.

With regard to the individual cases mentioned in the Egyptian Government's report, the following action has been taken :

S.S. "HELOUAN", PIETRO TRANI, seaman, No. 5471, Trieste, was convicted on February 20, 1931, by the Alexandria Consular Court for drug-trafficking, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 1,500 lire. The sentence expired on May 20, 1931. By an order issued on May 21, 1931, by the Harbour-master of Trieste, this sailor was prohibited from shipping for two years from the date,

S.S. "HELOUAN", VITTORIO STRICCA, steward, No. 2119, Trieste, was convicted on June 3, 1931, by the Alexandria Consular Court, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 100 lire for attempting to smuggle 225 grammes of heroin. The sentence expired on July 11, 1931. As from that date he was prohibited from shipping for two years, by an order issued on December 19, 1931, by the Harbourmaster of Trieste.

S.S. "AVENTINO", CARLO MARTELLI, chief engineer, No. 6303, Trieste, was convicted on July 8, 1931, by the Alexandria Consular Court, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 2,000 lire for complicity in drug-trafficking. By an order issued on July 3, 1931, by the Harbourmaster of Trieste, MARTELLI was prohibited from shipping for two years as from July 8, 1931. The Prefecture also withdrew his permit to embark on vessels bound abroad. Further, MARTELLI was dismissed by the Lloyd Triestino Company. The police made special investigations concerning the seaman RENATO DEL NEGRO, who was not on S.S. "AVENTINO" but was alleged to have been named by MARTELLI as having supplied him with the 25 packets of heroin in the Port of Trieste. DEL NEGRO denied all connection with the case, and, in spite of investigations, searches, and cross-examinations, it was not possible to collect any definite evidence of his guilt.

The police are keeping DEL NEGRO under observation, and his permit to embark on vessels bound abroad has been withdrawn.

S.S. "PILSNA", ETTORE PAPA, engineer, No. 12373, Trieste and CVITANOVICH, stoker, No. 6863, Trieste, were convicted on December 18, 1931, by the Port Said Consular Court, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 700 lire for drug-trafficking. They are now in prison at Syracuse, serving their sentences, which will expire on July 27, 1932, as soon as they are discharged they will be prohibited from shipping for two years.

S.S. "VICTORIA", GUGLIELMO CECCOLINI, steward No. 2638, Trieste, was convicted on November 18, 1931, by the Alexandria Consular Court, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 100 lire for drug-trafficking. This sentence was confirmed by a decision of the Rhodes Consular Court of Appeal on March 11, 1932. As soon as he has served his sentence, CECCOLINI will be prohibited from shipping.

A copy of the decision given by the Rhodes Court of Appeal has now been received, and shows that other sailors were accomplices in the offence with which CECCOLINI was charged. The Harbourmaster of Trieste has already arranged for enquiries to be made.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Communications has been assured that the Commander of the Port of Trieste will see that active supervision is maintained with a view to preventing, as far as possible, the shipment of narcotics from the port. Action will also be taken against ships' officers shown to have exercised inadequate vigilance against smuggling by their crews.

The Police authorities, for their part, have always shown the keenest interest in such cases, and have done everything possible to prevent and punish the smuggling of drugs.

In point of fact, ever since 1930, when the greatest number of reports of this kind were received, all steamships coming from the Port of Stamboul, the line worked by the Lloyd Triestino vessels, have been, and still are, carefully inspected by police officers of the Port of Trieste together with officers of the Fiscal Investigation Police. On several occasions, by arrangement with the Customs authorities and in the presence of a Customs inspector, numerous packages consigned from Turkish ports, although only passing through in transit, have been opened and examined, but always without result.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that when goods are received for shipment, duly enclosed in cases or packages or metal containers, the officer in charge of the cargo cannot, even if he wishes, check the contents to see whether they correspond in all points with the declaration, naturally, therefore, drugs may be shipped disguised as approved goods, and the members of the crew in charge of the loading and unloading of the vessel cannot fairly be held responsible.

Further, as the goods are in transit, they can be examined only in the case of fairly definite suspicion, both because, owing to the enormous quantities of goods handled, it would be physically impossible to examine them all, and also because the Customs authorities are forbidden by law to interfere in any way with the loading or unloading of goods within the limits of the bonded warehouses. Moreover, if all consignments were inspected, this would entail delay in the movement of goods and give rise to protests from the despatching firms.

Since drugs appear to be most frequently concealed in consignments declared as raisins, fruit, preserves, and jam, goods so marked coming from Constantinople and consigned to the Far East are almost always carefully inspected.

Last year, as a result of telegraphic reports from the police office of the Port of Trieste to the Ministry of the Interior, the Shanghai Customs authorities seized a large quantity of smuggled drugs, to the value of about ten millions, which had been shipped on the Trieste steamers "RILDA," "Col di Lana" and "Cracovia." As a result of information supplied from Trieste, the Ministry of the Interior was able, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to bring the matter at

once to the notice of the International Society for the Suppression of Narcotics, and to secure the satisfactory result mentioned. The Ministry of the Interior expressed its satisfaction to the Police office of the Port of Trieste. It was found that the drugs had been despatched from Constantinople to Trieste, and thence to Shanghai. Trieste was thus merely a clearing-house where the packages, in which the drug was skilfully concealed, only remained for a day or two in the bonded warehouses before being re-shipped on other vessels bound for the Far East, without undergoing any change as regards contents packing, marks or number.

The investigations carried out furnished grounds for believing that the smuggling had been entirely organised in Turkey, where there are many drug-factories, by a certain ELI ABUISAK, a Turkish national, whom it has so far been impossible to identify. No responsibility falls on the members of the crew, since, owing to the way in which goods are shipped, as explained above, they are not shown to have been aware of the fraud. They have only to check the weight of the packages for freight purposes.

Stamboul is probably the chief centre of the drug traffic, but the Police Commissioner of the Port of Trieste has expressed the view that the accusations brought against the Lloyd Triestino vessels in the report issued by the Egyptian Government's Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau may be considered exaggerated.

The same report also refers specifically to the smuggling of drugs into Egypt from the Lloyd Triestino S.S. "Aventino" by one of the ship's engineers and by a certain RENATO DEL NEGRO. The supposed engineer referred to in whose possession the contraband was found has as stated been identified by the Trieste Quaestor's office as the engineer officer CARLO MARTELLI.

The latter further stated that on a previous trip to Alexandria he had made the acquaintance of one FARES EL GENEIDI, who had asked him to bring him some heroin and for that purpose to get into touch with another man from Trieste, who was subsequently identified as the sailor RENATO DEL NEGRO born in that city on June 9, 1896, steward, living at 12, Via S. Cilino.

DEL NEGRO denied, inter alia, having given MARTELLI the heroin, and no definite evidence of his guilt was discovered nor did a search of his home yield any results. The Trieste Prefecture nevertheless, as from November 12, 1931, withdrew his permit to embark on vessels bound abroad, and also inflicted the same penalty on the engineer, CARLO MARTELLI.

These matters have on several occasions been brought to the notice of the Lloyd Triestino shipping Company, which reports that, through its own organs, it has always exercised continual and rigorous supervision, has taken appropriate preventive measures and has very

severely punished offenders. The Company has also afforded every assistance to the Maritime Authorities and the Police.

Amongst the measures taken in this connection, the following are reported : —

When the Company's vessels are at anchor in terminal ports and in Italian ports and also in most foreign ports, a *sworn* watchman is posted at the gangway to superintend the movements of persons coming aboard or going ashore, and to inspect the luggage of members of the crew entering or leaving the vessel.

In terminal ports, and in other ports where the Company's vessels stay longest, a sworn watchman superintends the moving of cargo and work at the hatchways during the loading and unloading of goods.

The officers of the Company's vessels exercise constant supervision on board, and not only take action in cases where there is any suspicion of smuggling but also, before the vessel arrives in the chief Italian and foreign ports, pay surprise visits of inspection to the holds and quarters of the ship in order to make sure that no smuggled goods are being carried. These inspections are regularly recorded in the ship's log.

Access to the vessel for any reason, whether at Trieste or in Italian or foreign ports, is conditional on the production of passes, which are granted after verification of the applicant's identity and his reasons for visiting the ship.

Persons guilty of smuggling of any kind are at once dismissed and reported to the Maritime Authorities.

Supervision by the Company's representatives, both ashore and on board, is extended to the cargo, which is kept under constant observation, with inspection in suspicious cases.

If, in spite of the measures mentioned above, smugglers are clever enough, in isolated cases, to elude our vigilance, this is certainly not due to any lack of energy on the Company's part in preventing, purging, and punishing.

The Company has, however, once more assured the Ministry that, in the interests of the Company itself and of the good name of the Italian merchant marine, its vigilance will be continued and intensified with a view to removing every possibility of smuggling on board its vessels.

### HASHISH CULTIVATION

*Yugoslavia.*—Owing to the prevalence of reports that hashish grown in Yugoslavia was finding its way into Egypt *via* Salonika, a careful enquiry into the situation in this country has been conducted by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau during the past twelve months.

The following is a copy of an extract from a communication forwarded by the Yougoslavian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Belgrade dated February 29th, last.

“ Le hachiche a été cultivé dans le temps en Serbie du Sud (entre 1927 et 1928) dans les arrondissements de BITOLJ, de STIP et de KAVADAR sur une superficie d'environ 450 hectares. Etant donné que de cette culture on tirait des produits que l'on essayait d'exporter par la voie de Salonique le Ministre de l'Agriculture en a défendu la culture par décret du 15 septembre 1928 et a ordonné que la récolte en soit détruite.

Par la loi du 18 Novembre 1929 sur les stupéfiants la culture du hachiche est strictement défendue en Yougoslavie (Art. 10).

La nouvelle loi sur les stupéfiants entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 1932, interdit de même la cultivation du hachiche dans de buts commerciaux.

Suivant ces lois, la culture du hachiche est défendue en Yougoslavie et jusqu'aujourd'hui aucune plainte n'a été portée que ces lois ne soient pas respectées.”

Egypt being the only country which emphatically does NOT grow any hashish, but, with equal emphasis, DOES furnish a profitable market for outside growers, this Bureau cannot be blamed for feeling some perturbation about a report which it received towards the middle of July 1931 to the effect that 4 tons of Yougoslavian hashish were lying in the Salonika Free Customs Zone awaiting transport to Egypt. The above quoted communication reply from the Yougoslavian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in reply to a query about these 4 tons, and in a subsequent letter dated March 31, 1932, the chargé d'Affaires of Yougoslavia in Cairo wrote as follows :—

“ Tout dernièrement un cas analogue avait été dénoncé par le gouvernement allemand. Après enquête, on a constaté qu'il s'agissait de marchandise de provenance turque.

Il me serait donc infiniment agréable si Votre Excellence voulait, à l'occasion, de la manière qu'Elle trouvera la plus opportune et de Sa compétence universellement connue dans la matière, donner un démenti à des bruits si inexacts et qui ont, bien à tort, trouvé un écho dans la presse locale.”

Without in any way wishing to establish the theory that these 4 tons were of Turkish growth, this Bureau nevertheless is very pleased to publish the démenti of the Yougoslavian Chargé d'Affaires as to their Yougoslavian origin.

About the middle of May 1932, the following report was received from a reliable agent :—

“ It can safely be said that now in the legal opium district which includes 17 districts of the VADARSKA BANOVINA, and especially in the SKOPLJE, DJEVDJEVLJA and DOIRAN districts, all producers of

opium have continued with the production of Indian hemp which needs the same climatic and other conditions as the opium poppy. Needless to say the production is far less than that of opium itself, as the demand is far less. But as long as there is a profit to be made from the cultivation and preparation of hashish, so long will it secretly continue to supply buyers from abroad. No accurate details can be given as the situation is unbelievably chaotic. No Hashish cultivator will naturally give any details but it is reckoned approximately that in the SKOPLJANSKA district there are roughly 40 hectares under hashish cultivation, 70 hectares in the DJEVDJEVLJA district and 82 in the DOIRAN district. At present, also, in the VARDAR BANOVINA there is a cultivation of hashish on a fairly large scale scattered through the various villages. The total amount produced last year (1931) is roughly estimated at 15 tons of which only 4 tons found a market. It must be remembered that production is on a very primitive scale as the cultivators are mainly peasants and they do not know how to make the best use of the plants, many of which perish unused. These peasants, who are mostly Turks, merely extract the resin in a very rough fashion and pack it in very primitive way. It sells for about 27 to 35 shillings a kilogramme and at Salonika it fetches somewhere in the region of 43 to 53 shillings a kilogramme. The buyers mostly come from Salonika though there have been local enquiries from visitors from Marseilles and Hamburg."

The reference to the "legal opium district" above requires explanation. The cultivation of opium in Yougoslavia is now a State monopoly and is restricted to 17 districts of the VARDARSKA BANOVINA. Cultivators must secure a special permit from the State Commission and their opium may only be sold to specially authorized persons. Nine persons only are authorised to trade in and export narcotic drugs. The Geneva 1925 (Import and Export Certificate) convention is strictly applied. There are five factories authorized to produce narcotic drugs as follows:—

A factory at KRASNIK which produces about 60 kilogrammes of morphine per annum.

"KASHTEL" Factory of Zagreb.

Dr. VANDERA of Zagreb.

"KEMINA" Factory of Zagreb.

KOLAR of Ljubljana.

The average production of raw opium per annum in the whole of Yougoslavia is reckoned to be about 50 tons. Prior to the new Yougoslavian law, the whole of this crop used to be handled by two expert firms. Each of these firms had a complete network of agents

in every district and arranged to receive reports from several agents independently in the same district. Thus they claimed to know to an ounce how much opium each grower was producing in any given season. Now the newly formed Government monopoly has taken over all this work and it is believed that not for some years to come will it be able to organise and perfect so competent a network of agents and that the effect of the monopoly will be to encourage smuggling.

On April 15, 1932, an Opium Sales Convention between Turkey and Yougoslavia was signed at Angora. The Convention provides for the co-operation of the two countries in the sale of raw opium by means of the establishment of a Commission composed of two Turkish and one Yougoslavian member sitting at Istanbul. This Commission will receive all orders for raw opium and will allot a proportion of each order to each of the two contracting parties. Opium will be produced in both countries by co-operatives of growers who will be under the obligation of selling their produce to the Commission and nobody else, so that, in effect, the sale of opium will become the monopoly of the two governments concerned, who have agreed to limit the production of this commodity to the average of the annual sales.

The co-operation of the two governments will, it is hoped, enable them to obtain a better price for opium than has been the case in recent years, manœuvres of buyers in Germany which is one of the largest importing countries having forced prices down to a very low level.

At the time of this Convention, it was stated that the two governments concerned were expected to ratify it forthwith and that it would come into effect from the date of ratification and remain in force for one year from that date.

To return to the subject of Yougoslavian hashish, enquiry in the Salonika Free Zone has elicited the following information:—

About May to June 1929, a parcel of 550 okes arrived in the Salonika Free Zone from Yougoslavia, consigned to a certain GEORGES THEODORELLOS. He took delivery of it and shipped it on a sailing vessel from Syria destined for Egypt. This parcel, from information received, was lost. Further quantities of hashish from the same source arrived between October to November 1929, packed in bags, some in powder form and some pressed (turbas). Consignees cannot take delivery without producing an import certificate from the competent authorities in the country to which the consignment is destined. Even if they get such a certificate they have to deposit a guarantee which is held by the Customs authorities until they get notice of delivery from the Customs authorities of the country of destination. For hashish destined for Turkey shippers in Salonika have to pay Lstg. 2 per oke guarantee.

*Turkey.*—From enquiries made during the past year there is reason to believe that the cultivation of cannabis indica was fairly general in the vilayets of Broussa and Aidin. In fact it may be said, as in the case of Yougoslavia, that wherever the poppy grows, cannabis indica is grown also. Prices for hashish bought on the spot vary from L.T. 30 per kilogramme to L.T. 20 according to quality. (Lstg. 3-15-0 to Lstg. 2-10-0). Prices in Egypt, as shown elsewhere, run from L.E. 20 to L.E. 30 per kilogramme according to quality. It is to be hoped that the new Turkish Law, details of which are given elsewhere, will effectively eliminate this nuisance.

*Greece.*—The production of hashish was forbidden in Greece by a law passed in 1922, but between 1922 and 1923 Greek cultivators from the Poloponnesus migrated to Macedonia. Until then hashish was not grown in these parts, but with the assistance of Armenian refugees, the cultivation was secretly begun. This was discovered in 1925 and the Greek authorities expelled the delinquents and stopped the production. The Greek cultivators then fled to Yougoslavia and started cultivation in the SKOPLJE district in collusion with an important personage who arranged for its export through the Free Zone at Salonika. These Greeks were expelled by the Yougoslavia Government last year and fled to Roumania and Bulgaria to carry on the same business.

Stocks of hashish produced and stored in Greece are officially computed at about 30,000 okes, but there seems to be some probability that the total amount is much in excess of this. The Greek State Monopoly when it came into existence bound itself to buy up all hashish in the hands of private growers against compensation and destroy it. It is believed, however, that large quantities escaped destruction.

*Syria.*—The situation in Syria is decidedly better today than it was in 1929. During that year about 30 or 35 tons of hashish were produced. Thanks to French control, the harvest was considerably reduced in 1930 and 1931. The amount which escaped French control last year is said to be small. Prices are unremunerative on account of the stocks held. It will be remembered that no penalties can be exacted under the existing law in the French Mandated Territory for mere "POSSESSION."

## CHAPTER II.

### Cases in which fire-arms and other weapons were used by traffickers.

CASE OF THE HASHISH DEN AT ALEXANDRIA—CASE OF ABOU  
KHATWA, ALEXANDRIA—CASE OF EMILE HABIB KHOURI  
—NEW PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED BY TRAFFICKERS.

#### **HASHISH DEN AT ALEXANDRIA**

A good example of the difficulties caused to the Police and the C.N.I.B. by the Capitulations is shown in the BAQAR case.

On the Eastern outskirts of Alexandria City a family of Tripolitan Arabs of the name of BAQAR had established themselves under the guise of paid guardians of unbuilt on property and had earned an evil notoriety as cattle thieves, looters of crops, jumpers of claims and finally drug traffickers.

The Ministry of Waqfs had complained to the police of the danger to Waqfs property of these brigands and suggested that steps be taken for their deportation.

Numerous requests for deportation were addressed by the police to the Italian Consular authorities to whom these Arabs, as Tripolitans, belonged but without success until September of this year when the newly appointed Consul General Comm. Sabetta was finally convinced of the necessity for their early expulsion. The expulsion order was signed, one brother was arrested on September 27, 1932 pending deportation and another brother was arrested after armed resistance on October 14, 1932.

In the Alexandria area alone there are scores of these foreign protected Arabs whose insolence to and contempt of the local police has to be experienced to be properly appreciated.

On October 15, 1932 the Italian Consulate General requested the police to suspend the expulsion order of the four BAQAR brothers pending further enquiries by the Consulate. Emboldened by their successful appeal and in confident defiance of the police, the BAQAR brothers continued to run their hashish den situated among the sand dunes and palm trees near Victoria College.

To put an end to this intolerable situation, elaborate police arrangements were made to surround and raid the BAQAR's den which could only be done in company of a Consular representative

and to avoid any further doubt or hesitation on the part of these authorities it was suggested to Comm. Sabetta that he should himself accompany the raiding party.

10.30 p.m. of October 23, was fixed as zero hour for the raid and at that hour the police officers in charge with Comm. Sabetta began to approach the huts while at the same time the cordon of European and Egyptian plain clothes police drew in. The police approach was quickly spotted by the BAQARS' armed pickets who opened fire forthwith. The Consul General clearly and bravely announced his identity and authority but the shooting continued.

The main police body had by now got a footing in the hashish den where in the melée HASSAN BAQAR, who personally ran the den, was seized by other police agents who had previously gained admission as honest smokers.

Policeman HASSAN MOHAMED was seriously wounded in the left lung by, according to evidence available, AWAD BAQAR the uncle of HASSAN who while struggling with another police agent called upon his relative to fire.

Another policeman was also shot but not dangerously.

AWAD BAQAR got away in the confusion but was arrested next day West of Alexandria at Amria where he was arranging with local Arabs to escape into Tripoli.

The raid was a success from the police point of view as hashish, ten pipes, utensils and the evening's cash were seized besides some twenty habitués who had failed to get away during the fight.

As in all these cases where police agents have to be introduced into a hashish den as part of the public, the attacking police force are severely handicapped as when fired on they cannot shoot back for fear of hitting their own men.

This nest of brigands is now broken up and no doubt will get their deserts under Italian Consular Law but the case is a good example of the audacity and insolence of a set of low class cut-throat Arabs who as panderers to vice have many supporters and as "bad men" can terrorize and blackmail to an extent seldom realised except by the police.

The example set by Comm. Sabetta will, it is to be hoped persuade other Consular authorities to accept the statements of evil and illegal living of their subjects furnished by the police after careful and lengthy consideration and not make it necessary to risk the lives of brave policemen in proving the allegations to be true.

The day following the raid, Comm. Sabetta wrote officially to the Governor of Alexandria to express his admiration of the bravery and work of the police and his regrets for the casualties entailed.

Several policemen have been shot this year. Armed resistance and violence are obviously on the increase. So far the police have exercised the greatest patience and forbearance, but if the gangsters are going to count on this and play rough, the police reply is perfectly simple. If a gangster "pulls a gun" on the police, he obviously, only does it with one intent; gangsters are numerous, good policemen are few, and if things continue to develop on these lines, it will be necessary to teach these gangsters that the police are ready to shoot quickly and shoot first.

### CASE OF ABU KHATWA, ALEXANDRIA

It came to the knowledge of the Alexandria Police that a certain Mustafa Abd El Rehim, local subject, residing at a lane blocked at one end in Sharia El Mahdi El Abbassi, Ard Ghorbal, Alexandria, was trafficking in narcotics.

Arrangements were therefore made for raiding his premises on December 4, 1932. On its way the Police Force saw a certain Ragab Mustafa Abu Khatwa coming from the direction of the den. They arrested him as also another Abd El Kader Mohamed Toweini

On endeavouring to force an entrance to the den a shot was fired at the Police force. The officer in charge fired his revolver with the object of frightening the resisting party inside.

The officer, accompanied by a detective, went to the top of the neighbouring house to see that no one escapes from the den. Three shots were fired at them, but no one was hit.

Eventually it was only possible to gain entrance to the room, where the traffickers fortified themselves by breaking its roof with an axe. The gang surrendered after firing a shot from the door, and following were arrested:

MAHMOUD MASSOUD EKEILA.

BAGHEED KHALED BAGHEED.

NAKAWA KHALED BAGHEED, who is the wife of Ragab Mustafa Abu Khatwa.

On searching the premises the following articles were found:

A tin box containing 11 packets of heroin; 1 Goza for smoking hashish; 1 pistol with its case and cartridge pouch, and some empty cartridges.

A tin containing 6 packets of heroin was also found in the pocket of Ragab Mustafa Abu Khatwa, who claimed to be an Italian subject.

The case is now sub-judice.

### **SEIZURE OF 10-1/4 OKES OF HASHISH (EMILE HABIB KHOURI CASE)**

On Thursday, October 20, 1932, a young Greek came to the C.N.I.B. Office and produced a small piece of hashish as a sample.

He stated that this piece was given to him by a certain ALECO, living at first floor, No. 75 Foad El Awal Avenue, Cairo, with the request to find a buyer and that ALECO informed him that the owner had in his possession 10-15 okes of hashish, as per the sample and was desirous of selling it at the rate of L.E. 22 per oke.

The denouncer also produced a piece of paper with the name of this ALECO and address, written by ALECO himself.

A confident was at once sent with the denouncer with instructions to watch ALECO and another confident was instructed to act as buyer.

The confidants conducted by the denouncer met with ALECO, who accompanied them to No. 16 *bis* Sharia Zaki where they met with a certain NICOLA.

The whole party met again and again at the Café Cosmograph and discussed the way of handing over the goods and receiving the money.

ALECO was found later to be named ALECO PETRIDES, an ex-Sudan Government Official and NICOLA is NICOLA PLASSIS, an employé of Mr. Catsaitis, a well known paper merchant of Sharia Dubreh.

The party met on Sunday night, 23, October, 1932 and urged the confident buyer to receive the stuff that night.

The confident buyer acting on instructions from his C.N.I.B. officer refused and postponed the matter till 8 p.m. on Monday, October 24, 1932, promising to meet ALECO and PLASSIS at the Cosmograph Café and bring cost of 2 okes only *i.e.* 44 pounds, as he only accepted to buy the whole quantity they had in small consignments of 2 okes each.

Upon this, a force from the C.N.I.B., and a representative delegated by the Greek Consulate at the request of the C.N.I.B. met at a pre-arranged place to discuss a plan for perquisition.

The whole scheme having been discussed and all agreed upon, the two confidants took a car and proceeded to the Cosmograph Café to meet ALECO PETRIDES and NICOLA PLASSIS.

The other members of the force hid themselves in a garage at Sharia Galal, behind the Cosmograph Café leaving two Constables to watch.

At about 8.20, PLASSIS arrived at the Café and talked with the confident buyer and went away with him to Fagallah where they were asked by Plassis to wait to receive the 2 okes, but the C.N.I.B. men refused to receive the goods at that spot under several pretences.

They came back and Plassis went to his house. At that moment, a Syrian whose name was later found to be EMILE HABIB KHOURI, an ex-Sudan Government Official, and who lives in a room in the flat occupied by Nicola Plassis and his family, arrived in a taxi driven by a certain Iskandar Khalifa Khalifa.

A native boy named Abdel Rahman Gaballah, who happened to be sitting on the pavement of the house No. 11 Sharia Tewfik, in which Plassis lives was called by Emile Habib Khouri to fetch a parcel from the flat.

At that moment the whole force arrived and got into the flat. They perquisitioned the room of the Syrian and there, behind the window shutters, a parcel wrapped up in paper, containing 16 "pieces" Bandoffi hashish (8 pieces to the oke) was found.

The force then went down again with the intention of proceeding to Fagallah with the taxi driver to find out where Emile had come from, but while going down, a neighbour advised them to look into the back garden as he had heard of something heavy being dropped from upstairs.

This was done and just under the window of the room occupied by Emile Habib Khouri, 63 other "Bantoffi pieces" wrapped in a piece of table oil-cloth and a newspaper were found.

The two quantities of hashish seized, Emile Yabib Khouri, the taxi driver and the boy were all taken to the European Lock-up.

On their return, the force searched again the room occupied by KHOURI and found 3 small pieces of the same quality of hashish wrapped in the front page of the French Illustrated paper "Parisiens", and hidden in the chiffonière. The top part of the ward-robe was also found to be smelling strongly of hashish.

While talking to KHOURI and in the presence of all, the officer i/c the force noticed that KHOURI had his hands behind his back: thinking that this was meant as insolence the officer pulled back Khouri's right hand and told him to behave himself and turned his back on him to speak to some one else: at that moment another police officer spotted Khouri drawing a revolver and shouted out a timely warning.

The revolver was then seized and examined and found to be charged with 5 rounds, 1 in the barrel and 4 in the magazine. It was a Browning of a German make.

The Arabic newspaper found with the 63 "bantofli pieces" was printed in Beirouth on 25 Gamad el Awal 1351, *i.e.* 26, September 1932.

On examining the passport of Khouri, it was found that he had come from Syria through Kantara on the 28th of September 1932, so it is believed that it is Khouri himself who brought the hashish from Syria on his last trip. It was also noticed that he had visited Syria several times.

Khouri stated that nobody in the house knew of the presence of the hashish in his room.

He said that a certain "ABOU ZAKI" whose address he did not know, had given him the hashish for sale.

Plassis admitted that he was given the small sample of hashish by Khouri to try and sell it for him and that he gave it in his turn to Aleco Petrides.

Khouri also added that he drew out his revolver with the intention of shooting himself.

The case was handed over to the Parquet for necessary action.

Aleco Petrides was arrested on 25th October 1932 and handed over to the Parquet.

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### NEW PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED BY TRAFFICKERS

That the severe penalties inflicted in Egypt are now having a salutary effect is proved by the increased difficulty that Officers of the Bureau meet with in arresting traffickers. The following cases that occurred in Cairo recently are typical examples.

An agent of the Bureau got into touch with an important band of Hasheesh dealers composed principally of Saidis (toughs from Upper Egypt) who lived in an isolated village close to the Nile; the agent accompanied by the intermediary met the merchant, and, after introductions etc, was told that he could be supplied with any quantity. The agent as is usual in such cases asked to see the goods or be allowed to buy a sample before proceeding with the deal; this was readily agreed to and he was taken to a lonely spot near the river away from the village, where he was shown a considerable quantity of Hasheesh. During the proceedings however he and the dealer were surrounded by some twenty Saidis armed with stout clubs and he was informed that all transactions with them would take place under like conditions. Needless to say these precautions

rendered police action impossible as any approach by unknown people would have immediately been observed by the sentries placed out by the traffickers and similarly any action on the part of the confidant would most probably have meant severe handling or even death.

In the second case the confidant and his intermediary on asking to see the Hasheesh were informed that they could do so and buy whatever quantity they wished, delivery of the goods to take place in the house of one of the traffickers, but confidant and intermediary were told that in order to safeguard all concerned they would both be searched on entering the house and they were warned that should any documents connecting them with the Police, or arms, be found, they would be killed; if on the other hand they passed muster the goods would be brought to the house afterwards and handed over.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that in spite of all these precautions the members of these two (actually inter-related) bands were captured by the Officers of the Bureau and duly sentenced.

**NEW PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED BY TRAFFICKERS**

That the severe penalties inflicted in Egypt and now having a salutary effect is proved by the increased difficulty that Officers of the Bureau meet with in carrying out their duties. The following cases that occurred in Cairo recently are typical examples of the methods of the Bureau got into touch with an important band of Hasheesh dealers composed principally of Saudis (towns from Upper Egypt) who lived in an isolated village close to the Nile. The agent accompanied by the intermediary met the merchant and after introductions etc. was told that he could be supplied with any quantity. The agent as is usual in such cases asked to see the goods or be allowed to buy a sample before proceeding with the deal. This was readily agreed to and he was taken to a lonely spot near the river away from the village where he was shown a considerable quantity of Hasheesh. During the proceedings however he and the dealer were surrounded by some twenty Saudis armed with stout clubs and he was informed that all transactions with them would take place under like conditions. Needless to say these precautions

### CHAPTER III

## Affair of the "King" of Smugglers in Egypt and other cases

MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFÉ AND HIS BAND—THE "EL SUEISSI" BAND—THE "ZOUBAT" BAND—THE GABBARI SYRIAN GANG—MAHMOUD MIGAHID—HASSAN ALI EL GAMAL—YOUSSEF FADL EL SHERIF—NIGOGHOS ASSADIAN, ALIAS AZADIAN, PORT SAID—SEIZURE OF 18 OKES OF HASHISH AT MATARIA, MANZALA, DAKAHLIA PROVINCE—SEIZURE OF 4.560 KILOS OF OPIUM AT SUEZ (CASE OF MICHEL KHOURY)—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AND OPIUM AT SUEZ—RESULT OF TRIAL IN THE FIRST INSTANCE AND ON APPEAL IN THE CASE OF HABIB AZIZ AND HIS GANG, MENTIONED IN THE 1931 ANNUAL REPORT.

### MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFE AND HIS BAND

This case, which was sub-judice when the 1931 Report was published, came to an end on June 15th, when in the Summary Court at Cairo, MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFÉ and his four accomplices MOHAMED ABU FADL, TREIFI OUDA, HASSAN ALI EMBABI, and AHMED AMR EL KOMI were each sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000; a sixth member of the band, MAHMOUD HANAFT MELISS upon whom judgment was deferred owing to illness was later sentenced to a like term.

In my brief comment upon this case in last year's report I said that to my mind this was the most important local case that we have had in Egypt and that when full details of this case were exposed in Court an amazing light would be thrown upon the ramifications of the contraband traffic in this and neighbouring countries. This prophecy, as will be seen, was amply fulfilled and I make no apology for recording the case in full if only for the fact that it marks the downfall of Egypt's "King of Smugglers."

MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFE was born at Cairo in the year 1881 of Spanish extraction and of a good family. Almost a cosmopolitan, speaking fluent English, French, German and Turkish, he began his career in the service of the Egyptian State Railways, but, forsaking the quiet paths of rectitude, got mixed up with a gang of international criminals and had to seek shelter in Syria, a country in which he made many friendships which later stood him in good stead when finally he embarked upon the career of a smuggler.

Returning from Syria, his natural gift for intrigue and contraband at once found an outlet in the smuggling of arms and ammunition to Tripoli, during the Turko-Italian War in 1912, and it is said that by means of this traffic he became comparatively wealthy; certain it is that thanks to his astuteness and the success that attended his efforts, he became of a man of considerable importance with friends in very high places.

On the outbreak of the Great War the British Authorities taking no risks, promptly and to NAFE's great indignation, exiled him to Malta, where he remained for six years until the cessation of hostilities. Returning to Egypt he was not long in resuming his unlawful activities and we next find him running a series of so-called Private Clubs which were merely gambling dens used by him to cloak his other activities, though it should be mentioned that NAFE himself is an inveterate gambler which perhaps explains why although he must have made many thousands of pounds in the course of his contraband trafficking, he is to-day a poor man.

In addition to his many other activities NAFE was a shipowner, trading under the name of the Egyptian Steamship Navigation Company and owning a vessel of some 5,000 tons called the S.S. "NAFE," a boat which has been the cause of no little anxiety in the past to the Police and Coastguards of several Mediterranean ports, as, apart from its legitimate use it was well known that NAFE used it for smuggling purposes.

Until the stringent law against narcotics came into force in 1928, NAFE had been able to pursue his contraband activities with the maximum of ease and safety, and, with one or two minor exceptions had been able to keep out of the hands of the authorities. Now however everything was changed and NAFE was not slow to realise it; he therefore began to take the utmost precautions in all his dealings and at the same time attempted (unsuccessfully as we shall see) to cover up certain tell-tale evidence of his guilt which was at that time in existence.

Such was the position until the beginning of this year although there was little to go upon if one excepts the usual anonymous denunciations and unsubstantiated reports from many quarters re NAFE's activities.

The Bureau however had been quietly investigating and in February information was obtained that NAFE had once had a secret hiding place for drugs in a villa at Mataria; this after careful enquiry was at last located, and on April 14th, the cache was brought to light. It proved to be in an isolated villa on the edge of the desert ideally situated, in fact, for the purpose for which NAFE had rented it. The hiding place itself was found to be in one of the cellars of the

villa, the flooring of which consisted of stone slabs, and on the removal of nine of these a wooden floor was revealed, in the centre of which was a trap door giving entrance to a chamber 4 ft 3 in. by 4 ft 3 in. by 2 ft 6 in. in depth, the floor and sides of which were entirely constructed of pitch pine thus ensuring the absolute dryness of the interior.

The finding of this secret chamber was not in itself sufficient evidence upon which to act, the place was therefore re-sealed and restored to its former condition after photographs had been taken, and these were kept a closely guarded secret until the occasion arose for their production.

In the mean time a very close surveillance was maintained upon NAFE's movements, so that, when he decided to leave Egypt for a change of air and to perfect certain smuggling enterprises which necessitated a visit to Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Syria and Istanbul, the C.N.I.B. was, thanks to the excellent spirit of co-operation between the Bureau and the Police abroad, kept constantly advised as to his movements.

On October 23, 1931 NAFE returned to Egypt from Rhodes via the port of Alexandria and here disaster at last overtook him, for, on being questioned by the Port Police Officer as to where his luggage was, NAFE denied having had any, a statement, which, after an absence from the country of over a month, naturally aroused suspicion, and further interrogation elicited the fact that he had had two valises, but these he stated, had been given by him to a young man whom he had met at Rhodes and who had arranged to take the same through the Customs and on to Cairo for him. This man, a certain Samuel Croudo was later located and admitted having taken charge of the two valises for NAFE. These were recovered and handed over to the Customs authorities who found sewn up in the turn-up of a pair of trousers, three packets of Heroin weighing 9 grammes. These appeared, as indeed they were afterwards proved by analysis to be samples, since each varied both in colour and strength. Further investigation then brought to light the fact that Croudo instead of being a chance acquaintance, was actually an ex-employee of NAFE having been employed by him in one of his numerous gambling Clubs, and it was further established that he had been in contact whilst in Rhodes with a notorious trafficker recently expelled from Egypt.

Upon receipt of the news of NAFE's arrest steps were immediately taken in Cairo to perquisition his house and office and in both places in spite of NAFE's proverbial carefulness, important documents were found. Further, acting upon secret information which had been in the possession of the Bureau for some time, a garage situated in Sharia Ali Mubarak Pasha was raided, and here were found twelve

stout sailcloth bags made of the best canvas well waterproofed and capable of holding each 50 kilos of Hasheesh. It should be explained that these sacks are used by smugglers who may for reasons of safety (*i.e.* pursuit by Coastguards, etc.) have to dump the drugs in the sea, from whence they can be recovered when opportunity affords without damage to the contents. In addition to the sacks there was also found in the garage three large rolls of glacé paper similar to that used for the interior of heroin packets and a further search in rooms occupied by the brother of NAFE in the same building, brought to light a large quantity of new empty bags of  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo and 1 kilo size as used by traffickers for heroin distribution.

While these investigations were proceeding in Cairo the Alexandria Branch of the Bureau had also been active, and, in a private flat of NAFE's a most important discovery was made in the shape of a pocket book which might most truly be described as a traffickers "Who's Who," containing as it did the names and addresses of most of the important traffickers in Turkey, Greece and Syria.

In the mean time NAFE's accomplices were being rounded up and arrests followed daily, chief among them being that of the notorious Port Said smuggler MOHAMED ABU FADL, the right hand man in most of NAFE's enterprises, also TREIFI OUDA a Bedouin of the Howeitat tribe and others.

Soon the interrogations which had been proceeding without cessation began to bear fruit, and as a result the Bureau was able to unearth three further hiding places, another at Mataria and two at Cairo. For the second hiding place NAFE adopted the same procedure as for the first, *i.e.*, hired a villa, under the foundations of which he built the cache which was approached by a short tunnel leading into a well constructed chamber measuring 4 ft 2 in. by 4 ft by 5 ft 2 in. high. The third hiding place situated in Sharia Sheikh Abou el Sebaa was found under the steps leading up into the house which NAFE and his smuggler friends had occupied, and access to it was obtained by the removal of a slab of stone on the first landing.

The fourth and last hiding place was situated in the garage at Sharia Ali Pasha Mubarak but structural alterations had been made which completely destroyed its secret character.

It should be mentioned that in every case as NAFE abandoned a hiding place he went to the most extraordinary pains to obliterate any trace that might lead to its re-discovery; the care he took may be gauged from the fact that a builder—one of his own picked men—was brought expressly from Port Said to construct and afterwards re-seal his various caches; this man was traced and at first denied all knowledge of the matter but eventually confessed that they were his handiwork.

In the course of the case a very important development occurred which resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of hasheesh destined for NAFE, and it is worth recording as illustrating one of his many methods of working.

Two days after his arrest a notorious Greek trafficker walked into NAFE's office not knowing that the Police were in occupation; this man had upon him letters belonging to NAFE and these showed that a consignment of hasheesh was being carried by a member of the crew of the S.S. "Pilsna" and that this would only be handed over on the presentation of a special card. Unfortunately this card was not in our possession, a faked letter was therefore written to the consignor of the hasheesh (who was known to us) at Istanbul, saying that the card had been lost and asking for the name of the person who was in charge of the consignment on board the ship. A wire was received in reply giving the name of a certain GIOVANNI SVITANAVITS an Italian, who would hand over the goods against payment of transportation fees. A full account of this affair appeared in the Annual Report for 1931.

As to NAFE's methods. He never wrote a letter concerning matters contraband with his own hand; instead he would get a relative, a Club member, or a temporary clerk to write for him, and the letters, on the surface appeared innocent enough, for who but the recipient was to know that an order for 50 cases of oranges or a simple phrase actually hid a request for the dispatch of 50 kilos of Hashish. He used Post Office Boxes under aliases for the receipt of letters dealing with contraband while his shipping ledgers and office books were kept meticulously and afforded no clue whatever to his illicit transactions.

Investigations revealed that NAFE had a number of people who constituted what might be called the "inner circle"; chief of these was MOHAMED ABU FADL, NAFE's trusty lieutenant for many years. This man a Port Saidian was the owner of several steam launches working on account for the Egyptian Government. ABU FADL was undoubtedly the principal smuggler of Port-Said and his role was to take delivery of drug consignments from the ships on behalf of the company. The next most important member of the band was HANAFI MAHMOUD MELISS, who, at the time of NAFE's arrest was actually in Syria arranging matters of contraband, this man a native of Alexandria spent his time going to and fro between Egypt and Syria, acting in fact as a sort of liaison officer between NAFE and his associates in the latter country. As soon as his role was established proceedings were at once instituted with the French authorities for his extradition which was carried out.

The next, and a most useful member of NAFE's organisation, was TREIFI OUDA, a Bedouin of the Howeitat tribe who was responsible for the conveying of Hashish consignments across the desert; it is said that he worked for NAFE for over 30 years.

HASSAN ALI EMBABI and AHMED AMR EL KOMI were both distributors for the company the former in Alexandria and the latter in Cairo.

There is no doubt that for many years NAFE controlled with great ability, a vast smuggling organisation in which every type of person and most ingenious methods were fully employed. He had in his pay the well educated young man about town, the business man, the Bedouin, members of ships crews as well as the simple sailor of the felucca, and last but not least unfortunately the Government official; all these have passed before the examining magistrate in the case of NAFE, and the extraordinary hold that he had upon his satellites was well exemplified by the fact that not one of them confessed until borne down by sheer weight of evidence.

What might be termed an offshoot of the NAFE case is still under investigation and so far ten persons stand accused. This affair treated separately under the heading of the "Zoubat" case.

In 1925 MOHAMED ABU EL FADL, partner of MOHAMED NAFÉ, dissolved his partnership with his brother AHMED ABU EL FADL who was a merchant at Port Said. AHMED ABU EL FADL was partner to both his brother MOHAMED and NAFÉ in the narcotics illicit traffic but he ceased to deal in it from 1925 while his brother MOHAMED made up his mind to continue dealing with NAFÉ in that trade.

At that time both MOHAMED and AHMED ABU EL FADL had from the illicit traffic a large sum of money amounting to L.E. 150,000 in bank notes which they kept in tin cases in their houses.

Separation of the two brothers was effected in the persence of a lawyer who witnessed how this sum was divided between them.

AHMED ABU EL FADL continued to deal in gypsum and other building materials but MOHAMED remained with NAFÉ gang dealing in narcotics until he was arrested in this case. He lost all his fortune which he had made from this illicit trade with the exception of a sum of L.E. 500 deposited in a bank and some launches which he hires to the Ministry of Publics Works for L.E. 60 per month.

### THE "EL SUESSI" BAND

This case although lacking many of the romantic features associated with the NAFE case was scarcely less important.

In February last the Police seized a quantity of hashish and arrested at the same time a certain Ali MAHMOUD EL MOHANDIZ in the Ghorieb quarter of Cairo, and, as this seizure was seen to be of considerable importance in view of the persons implicated, the affair was taken up by the Bureau.

A careful search of the shop occupied by ISMAIL MAHMOUD EL MUHANDIZ, the brother of ALI, brought to light a specially constructed instrument for the preparation of Manzoul, and of more importance, a note book containing the names of many persons who were known to be traffickers. Among the latter was that of a certain MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN EL SUESSI, a man already well known to the Bureau and whose brother MOHAMED ABDEL AZIM EL SUESSI had been convicted and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment only the previous year.

A few days after the opening of the enquiry MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN EL SUEISSI was arrested in company with a certain HAMID ISMAIL EL SERAG OF EL AREISH; the latter was found to be stopping at an Hotel in Cairo and a search of the bedroom which he occupied there, brought to light a quantity of Hashish in one of his trunks and a further amount was found hidden in an artificial flower pot which in turn was again hidden on the top of the mosquito netting over the bed. Letters were also seized on Serag addressed to a certain Khawaga GEORGE at the Café El Askar; an interrogation of the staff of this place elicited the information that letters which came addressed in this manner were taken by EL SUEISSI himself and eventually the latter confessed that he was Khawaga GEORGE. The letters which were unsigned were proved by comparison with others seized in the NAFE case to have been sent by the notorious contrabandier of Beyrout, MUSTAFA SULTANI, and referred to drug transactions.

During the procedure of the enquiry information was received that some persons unknown were dealing in Hashish at Kaid Bey, an isolated spot near the cemeteries being their rendez-vous, as it was thought that they might be members of the EL SUEISSI band arrangements were made to arrest them and this was successfully accomplished after an exciting encounter. Of the four men arrested with the  $\frac{3}{4}$  kilo of Hashish which they had attempted to sell, the names of three of them were found in the note book of El MOHANDIZ thus leaving no doubt as to their connection with the organisation.

In the course of the interrogations it was learned that a certain ABDALLA KHALIL SALMAN ES SHAMI and his brother HUSSEIN, both rich farmers of Facous, Markaz Zagazig, were also implicated in the organisation, and a perquisition of the premises of one brought to light two big turbas of hashish hidden in a palm basin, while in the house of the other many important documents were found, one being a statement of Hasheesh trading showing purchases to the value of over L.E. 2,000 as well as a list giving the names of various brands of Hasheesh, such as the Gazelle, Lion, etc. The scope of the enquiry was further widened by the finding among these documents of three receipts for money sent by EL SHAMI to a certain AWAD SHAWISH of Port Said.

This latter already known to the Bureau as a smuggler was promptly arrested and investigations revealed that he had forwarded large sums of money to a certain Sam Minyaw, a pseudo ship chandler of Istanbul, well known both to the Bureau and to the Turkish Police as a notorious smuggler. The investigations into the affairs of Shawish automatically brought in the brother of Sam Minyaw, one, MOHAMED AHMED MINYAWI of Port Said and it was soon proved that this man's role had been that of manager for the Egyptian side of his brother Sam's illicit activities, many letters found in his house showing only too clearly his complicity and leading also to the arrest of another member of the band a certain Kamel MOHAMED ALI HANAFI alias KAMEL AZZAM. It should be noted that SAM MINYAWI of Istanbul being of Egyptian nationality was considered as an accused in the case, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment "by default."

The bureau knowing that a connection existed between AWAD SHAWISH and a certain IBRAHIM ABOU SEUD, a Coffee house keeper of Cairo, raided the latter's establishment and seized therein several packets of Hasheesh already prepared for distribution to clients.

Two other arrests completed the rounding up of the band, that of a certain MUKBIL EL HIRSH of Kantara and a SUELM ODAH HAZZA of Bilbeis.

Of the 25 originally accused 7 were acquitted and two were sentenced "by default."

A full list of the persons sentenced is given below:—

MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN EL SUEISSI, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

ISMAIL MAHMOUD EL MUHANDIZ, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

ALI MAHMOUD EL MUHANDIZ, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

ABDALLA KHALIL SALMAN ES SHAMI, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

ثلاثة محكوم عليهم من زعماء عصابة السوشي

Three of the principal traffickers convicted in EL SUESSI Case.  
Trois des principaux trafiquants condamnés dans l'affaire EL-SUESSI.

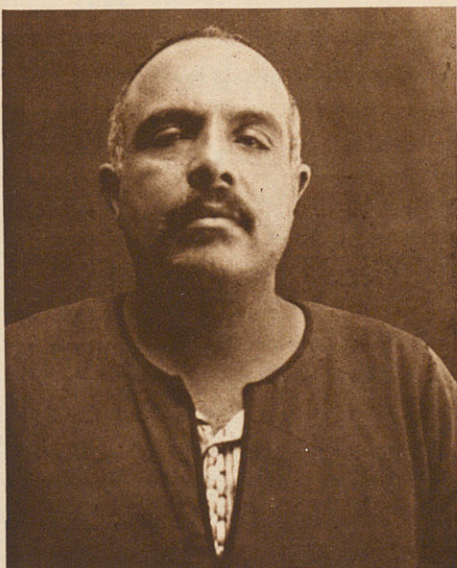


(١) عبدالله خليل سلمان الشامي رعية محلية حكم عليه بالسجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة قدرها ١٠٠٠ جنيه

(1) Abdulla Khalil Salmân El Shâmi, local subject.

Sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1000.

Condamné à 5 ans de prison et à L.E. 1000 d'amende.

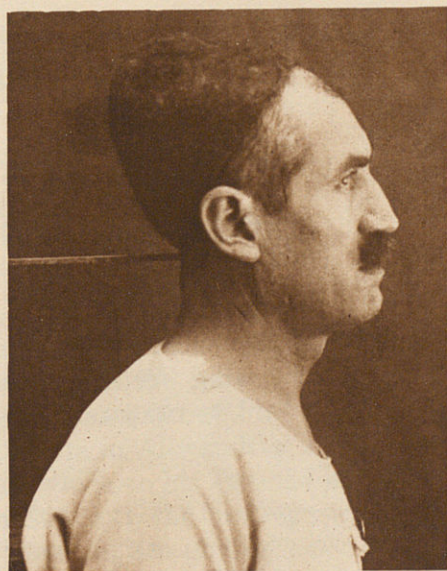


(٢) محمد عبدالرحمن السوشي رعية محلية حكم عليه بالسجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة قدرها ١٠٠٠ جنيه

(2) Mohammed Abdel Rahmân El Suëssi, local subject.

Sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1000.

Condamné à 5 ans de prison et à L.E. 1000 d'amende.



(٣) حامد اسماعيل السرايغ رعية محلية حكم عليه بالسجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة قدرها ١٠٠٠ جنيه

(3) Hâmed Ismail El Serâg, local subject.

Sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1000.

Condamné à 5 ans de prison et à L.E. 1000 d'amende.

HUSSEIN KHALIL SALMAN ES SHAMI, 5 years imprisonment and fine L.E. 1,000.

HAMID ISMAIL EL SERAG, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

IBRAHIM ABOU SAOUD, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

IBRAHIM KHALIL MOHAMMED, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

AHMED MOHAMED EL HABBAK, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

MOHAMED AHMED EL MINYAWI, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

SAYED AHMED EL MINYAWI (SAM by default, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

AHMED AWAD SHAWISH, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

KAMEL MOHAMED ALI HANAFI, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

SUEILIM ODAH HAZZA, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

MUKBIL NASSAR EL HIRSH, 5 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 1,000.

ALYAN SALEM by default, 5 years imprisonment and fined, L.E. 1,000.

MOHAMED ABU TAWILA, 3 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 500.

SAYED AHMED GOUDAH, 3 years imprisonment and fined L.E. 500

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**MOHAMED HASSANEIN ABU ZEID (alias ZOUBAT)  
AND BAND**

This case might be termed an off-shoot of the Mohamed NAFE case, as, during the investigations connected with the latter, it was discovered that a certain AHMED AHMED EL HAMMAMI of Port Said had been in the habit of purchasing from a firm in Alexandria, large quantities of waterproofed sailcloth, some of which on his instructions had been forwarded to a certain MUSTAFA SULTANI, the leading contrabandier of Beyrout, Syria. Knowing that the use of this waterproof cloth was for the making of sacks to contain Hasheesh (such sacks being constantly used by smugglers when it is required to sink the drugs in the sea, i.e. in case of pursuit by Coastguards or when thrown overboard to be picked up by sailing boats, etc.) enquiries set on foot

soon revealed the existence of another important organisation having for its head a certain MOHAMED HASSANEIN ABU ZEID, alias ZOUBAT, a person already under suspicion by the Bureau and indirectly implicated in the NAFE case. ZOUBAT was duly arrested and in his possession was found a letter referring to a consignment of drugs and counselling caution; the letter itself was signed by the notorious trafficker of Palestine, one ISMAIL FAKHOURI.

Further perquisitions brought to light documents which linked up ZOUBAT and his organisation with the famous EL GERETLYS of Alexandria also an examination of the monetary transactions of ZOUBAT and his associates was very illuminating, proving as it did that large sums of money amounting to thousands had been sent through the various Banks at Port Said most of it to the account of the aforementioned MUSTAFA SULTANI, and, it was later proved that at least two members of the band a certain AHMED AWAD and one FERDINAND AHMED EL GARRAH had visited Syria and paid over various sums of money to SULTANI on behalf of the organisation.

It is interesting to note that in this case as in that of MOHAMED NAFE, Greeks again played their part as two of the names which occurred in the investigations had already figured in the famous note book found in NAFE's flat at Alexandria. These were a certain CHRISTO and COSTI of Tantah two well known traffickers.

This case is still under investigation the following eleven persons however stand accused up to the present :—

1. MOHAMED HASSANEIN ABU ZEID alias ZOUBAT, the head of the organisation.
2. AHMED AHMED EL HAMMAMI, partner with the above.
3. ABDEL RAHMAN FARAG, depot and distributor for the band.
4. AHMED AWAD, sent money in his own name to MUSTAFA SULTANI and visited Syria to pay over money on ZOUBAT's behalf.
5. FER. AHMED EL GARRAH, visited Syria on behalf of band to pay for consignments.
6. MOHAMED KHALIL SELIM, also sent large sums of money to SULTANI.
7. MOHAMED YUSSEF EL FARR, depot and distributor of drugs for ZOUBAT.
8. HUSSEIN HARRIZI, collector of drugs from the ships.
9. MOHAMED HASSAN FARES, collector of drugs from the ships.

10. MOHAMED GHOZZI, owner of a fishing fleet and associate of MOHAMED ZOUBAT.

11. RIZKALLA ABDEL MALEK, clerk at one time to ZOUBAT and el HAMMAMI.

The investigations in this case threw an amusing side light upon smugglers methods, for instance it was proved that ZOUBAT was in the habit of buying clothes, not only for his assistants, but for their wives also : again, a cigarette shop which had been rented by the band for over three years turned out to have been merely a smugglers, rendez-vous, for an examination of the stock revealed the fact that there was not a cigarette in the shop, it was simply full of empty cartons.

Lastly the enquiries have revealed that an agreement of some sort had existed between the NAFE and ZOUBAT organisations for this is clear from the fact that ZOUBAT was in touch with HANAFI MAHMOUD MELISS and further that ZOUBAT himself had paid on the request of ABDEL KADER GOLAYINI a coal bill on behalf of the Steamship "Nafe."

The following sentences were pronounced upon the members of the band :—

	YEARS	IMPT.	FINES L.E.
Mohamed Hassanein Abu-Zeid alias (Zubad) ...	5		1,000
Ahmed Ahmed El-Hammamy ... ..	5		1,000
Mohamed Khalil Selim ... ..	5		1,000
Mohamed Hassan Ahmed El-Geritly ... ..	5		*1,000
Mohamed Youssef El-Far ... ..	5		1,000
Abdel-Rahman Ahmed ... ..	5		1,000
Ismail El-Fakhoury ... ..	5		1,000
El-Sayed Ahmed Awad ... ..	3		600
Moustafa Hassan Ahmed El-Geritly ... ..	3		600
Abdel Rahman Farah... ..	3		600
Mahmoud Osman El-Atourgy ... ..	3		600
Mohamed Hassan Faress ... ..		Acquitted	
Hassan Ahmed El-Harizy ... ..		"	
Ferdinand Ahmed El-Garrahy ... ..		"	
Rizgallah Abdel-Malek ... ..		"	
Mohamed Aly Ghuzzi ... ..		"	
Hassan Ahmed El-Sayed ... ..		Adjourned indefinitely.	

\* by de fault.

### THE GABBARI SYRIAN GANG

On January 16, 1932 a raid was made upon the Café Osmania, Place Mohamed Aly, Alexandria. This Café had for years been frequented by the famous smuggler HUSSEIN EL GUERETLY and his notorious associates and is owned by one of them, EL HAG Aly FALLINA. While the adjoining hotel (the Hotel Osmania) is managed by MOHAMMED IBRAHIM ADHAM, the son-in-law of HUSSEIN. The two establishments form the centre of a considerable contraband traffick between Turkey, Greece, Syria and Egypt, and here at one time drugs were openly bought and sold en gros.

One of the documents seized at the Café, a letter addressed to a French trafficker of Alexandria ABDEL KADER EL GALAINI, set in motion the Judicial Inquiry which resulted in bringing before the Court a case against some 63 persons of Egyptian, British, Italian, French, Greek, Syrian and Turkish nationalities. This letter was from a well-known Syrian trafficker at Beyrouth, AHMED EL STAMBOULI and from its content it was learned that in October 1931 the writer and SAADALLAH EL BASHA, also of Beyrouth, had sent to Alexandria on a German steamer 21. 1/2 okes of hashish, instructing their agent, MOHAMED ALY EL SHAMI, also a well-known Alexandria trafficker to arrange for getting it safely ashore. This was done by the notorious smuggler and trafficker at Kafret El Arab, Gabbari, SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN. A dispute then arose between MOHAMED ALY EL SHAMI and SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN, who appear to have shared the hashish, concerning the balance of the payment due to SAADALLAH EL BASHA, who not being able to get any satisfaction from either party, wrote the letter in question explaining the case to ABDEL KADER EL GALAINI and requested him to inquire into the affair and if whoever he decided owed the money, refused to pay, then the letters received from the guilty party by AHMED EL STAMBOULI and SAADALLAH EL BASHA would be sent to Mme. SALEH EL DIN ASHA who was then staying at the Hotel de France, Alexandria, and this lady would be instructed to pass them to the local judicial authorities. ABDEL KADER EL GALAINI was also informed that Mme ASHA had been requested by letter to meet him. (Mme SALEH EL DIN ASHA, née Mary McKenna of Worsley, Lancashire, is the wife of the late SALEH EL DIN ASSHA who was sentenced by the Attarin Summary Court on September 25, 1931 to 5 years imprisonment, see 3rd Cruiser Squadron Affair C.N.I.B. Report 1931).

On the morning of January 17, Mme ASSHA was visited by an officer of the C.N.I.B. and on being convinced that no further trouble

would befall her husband, produced a further letter to ABDEL KADER EL GALAINI which had been enclosed in the letter of instructions she had received that morning from AHMED EL STAMBOULI, and she was very angry that an attempt should have been made to mix her up in their affairs. Mme ASSHA further stated that her husband who was lying seriously ill in the Prison Hospital had told her of his willingness, should the occasion arise, to give all the information he knew concerning the traffickers in Syria and those with whom he had dealt in Egypt, and if the two other Syrians who were arrested and convicted with him could be persuaded to speak they could give very valuable information.

On the evening of the 17th a police officer proceeded to Beyrouth bearing a letter to the Sûreté Générale requesting the perquisition of the houses of SAADALLAH EL BASHA and AHMED EL STAMBOULI and the seizure of all correspondence emanating from Egypt that might be found in their possession.

The officer returned on January the 22nd bringing with him copies of 5 letters that had been seized with EL STAMBOULI. These were from MOHAMED ALY EL SHAMI, SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN and AHMED NEGATI EL HINDI, a British subject, of Turco-Cypriot origin. Having now sufficient evidence to start the judicial machinery in motion the gang of SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN, already well-known, was rounded up and their houses searched. The arrest included ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL SEID and MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN, father and brother of SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN, who managed to escape from his house as the police entered and has since been in hiding.

These perquisitions provided further evidence and at this point the Cairo Parquet were consulted as to whether the persons arrested should be handed over to them and included in the inquiry then being conducted against MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFE, and his associates. This move was made owing to the close relationship of the GABBARY GANG to that of MOHAMED NAFE through the Syrian traffickers. It was however decided to make a separate case and the Alexandria Parquet commenced the preliminary inquiry.

SALEH EL DIN was removed from the prison to the General Hospital and there with great difficulty tried to make a full confession, but unfortunately he died before its completion.

MOHAMED MOHAMED SHEHATA ABU ABAD and GIRGISS ASSAF the two Syrians who were sentenced with SALEH EL DIN made very complete statements of the Gang's activities, going back as far as 1923 and at the same time provided material proof of their statements. That of GIRGISS ASSAF, who is a grower of hashish near Zahle, Syria,

being particularly interesting as it touched on the half-hearted attempt of the Syrian authorities to put a stop to the cultivation. Another important point brought out was the part that the Island of Cyprus was playing in connection with the Turco-Syrian-Egyptian Traffick. It would appear and a number of proofs are available that drugs are dumped into Cyprus from Anatolia and Syria in large consignments and are later despatched to Egypt in convenient quantities whenever a sure and safe route is available.

Evidence of the transfers of monies from members of the gang in Alexandria to traffickers in Turkey, Syria and Cyprus was traced on the Parquet's application to the Banks through which the money had passed and likewise the Telegraph Company were most helpful in supplying copies of cablegrams exchanged between the traffickers in these countries.

A further and by far the most important fact, as expressed by the Parquet which comes to the front in the examination of the statements made by MOHAMED MOHAMED SHEHATA, GEORGE ASSAF and AHMED NEGATI EL HINDI is the comparative ease with which consignments of drugs can be smuggled through Alexandria harbour

Of the 57 persons against whom the Native Court sat in judgment on October the 8th 1932, 33 were condemned, of whom 23 received the maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 1000, and 24 were acquitted. In some of the cases the Parquet will appeal. A list of the persons dealt with before the Native Tribunal follows hereunder.

Of the foreign subjects implicated in this case 3 have been dealt with by their Consular authorities. AHMED NEGATI EL HINDI, owing to the Court's appreciation of the information given to the Parquet, was bound over for a period of two years. THEODORE EVANGELIDIS a notorious Greek trafficker and one of those expelled during the Great War for the contraband of arms and drugs will be again expelled on November the 15th and ABDEL KADER EL GALAINI has already left the country following a decree issued by the French Consul of Alexandria ordering his expulsion from Egyptian territory.

## Judgment passed by the Native Court against the Syrian Gabbari Gang

### *Alexandria accused.*

	YEARS	IMPT.	FINES	L. E.
Abdel Rahman Abdel Sayed ... ..	5		1,000	
Ali Mohamed el Shami ... ..	5		1,000	
Siam Ali Siam ... ..	5		1,000	
Ahmed el Sayed ... ..	5		1,000	
Mustafa Remzi Ferahoglou ... ..	5		1,000	
Hamed Ali el Moghli ... ..	5		1,000	
Hafez Salem El Nokali ... ..	4		800	
Abdel Al Hassan... ..	3		600	
Abdel Naim ... ..	3		600	
Ahmed Mohamed Bayumi... ..	1		300	
Mahmud Abdalla el Neketi ... ..	1		300	
Ibrahim El Wakil ... ..	1		300	

### *Condemned for bribery.*

	MONTH	
Hassan Mursi Abdalla ... ..	1	—
Ahmed Mohamed El Hatib ... ..	—	3

### *Condemned for perjury.*

	YEAR	
Ibrahim El Dib ... ..	1	300

### *Condemned by default.*

	YEARS.	L. E.
Sayed Abdel Rahman ... ..	5	1,000
Abu Dahab Abdel Al ... ..	3	600

### *Syria accused condemned by default*

Rustom Ibrahim el Helw ... ..	5	1,000
Abu Mahmud el Istanbuli ... ..	5	1,000
Saadalla el Bacha ... ..	5	1,000
Mustafa El Azmi ... ..	5	1,000
Mahmud el Biltagi ... ..	5	1,000
Mohamed Hassan el Batrawi ... ..	5	1,000

	YEARS IMPT.	FINES L.E.
Antar Abu Zahr ... ..	5	1,000
Khaled Abu Maruf El Yafawi...	5	1,000
Ibrahim el Adawi ... ..	5	1,000
Saad El Din Shurnan ... ..	5	1,000
Thabet Mufdi ... ..	5	1,000
Saad el Din Zeidan ... ..	5	1,000
Mikhail Abu Mihaya ... ..	5	1,000
Petro Azar ... ..	5	1,000
Mustafa Sultani ... ..	5	1,000
Subhi Garas ... ..	5	1,000

*Acquittals*

Mohamed Abdel Rahman.	El Sayed El Azmi.
Ibrahim Siam.	Yussef el Baltagui.
Tawfick Ibrahim.	Michel Asfur.
Yakut Mursi.	Yussef El Dessuki.
Agami Mursi.	Abu Mousa el Galaini.
Abdel Naim Ahmed.	Gamil Abu Khater.
Hafez Mohamed Ali.	George Abu Khattar.
Fahim Zenezem.	Aziz Abu Zahr.
Zaki Gayed Demian.	Okasha Abad El Aghayiki.
Mustafa Mustafa Kandil.	Yussef el Haress.
Doreya Ramadan.	Hassan el Haress.
Obedo el Inkidar.	Elias El Sheikh.

**MAHMOUD MEGAHER—HASSAN ALI EL GAMAL—  
YOUSSEF FADL-EL-SHERIF.**

This case like that of Mohamed Hassanein Abu Zeid might almost be called an offshoot of the Mohamed Nafe case, as, shortly after the arrest of the latter in October 1931, several perquisitions were effected on persons whose names were mentioned in the investigation, among which was the house of Hassan Ali El Gamal a resident of Port Said where several incriminating documents were found, but, as these documents did not clearly prove his association with the Nafe gang, it was decided to defer action until the latter case had been concluded.

When the investigations opened it was found that El Gamal was an old smuggler, as, in a list issued in June 1930 by the Suez Canal Police of known smugglers and traffickers in that Zone, Hassan Ali El Gamal's name came fourth on the list, further, among the many documents seized in his house, was a letter addressed to a certain Kamel Hanafi Azzam who was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the El Sueissi case. This letter came from Sam Minyawli of Istanbul and in it he informs Azzam that he is prepared to send drugs whenever there are safe steamers, and also mentions that he is forwarding a consignment by a Bulgarian steamer. Other letters no less important, were found from a certain Youssef Fadl el Sherif another well-known smuggler of Alexandria; in one of these Sherif congratulates Ali El Gamal on his acquittal on a trafficking charge in July 1930, when he was condemned to 2 years imprisonment but was acquitted on appeal. Letters were also found from a certain Mehmet Haidar of Istanbul a well-known trafficker.

In the course of the enquiry it was proved that Ali El Gamal had sent to the Kamel Hanafi mentioned above, money for drug transactions, when the latter went to Beyrouth in 1930, which money was paid by Hanafi to the notorious Saadalla Basha. Sums of money were also traced to Fakr Arnaouti and Khalid Yaffawi—the latter, an Egyptian trafficking from Syria and sentenced in October last to 5 years imprisonment "By default", by the Alexandria Court of First Instance.

The next step was the arrest of Youssef Fadl El Sherif, who, it may be mentioned, had only recently completed a term of imprisonment for trafficking and who was well-known to the Alexandria Branch of the Bureau. Investigations into his affairs showed that he also had sent money to Istanbul to a certain Hussein Hosni also a trafficker; this money being sent from Alexandria on behalf of Sherif by one of his accomplices a certain Mohamed Bechir el Hindi a British subject, who, under interrogation admitted that the money so sent was for drugs.

If the El Gamal case can be called an offshoot of the Nafe Case, so Migahid's may be called an offshoot of the Sueissi affair, as, this man MAHMOUD MOHAMED MIGAHID was arrested because, in the house of one Aboud el Minyawli of Port Said (implicated in the El Sueissi case), letters were found in which Migahid's name occurred frequently. These letters emanated from Sam Minyawli of Istanbul and all dealt with trafficking matters, for example in one of them Minyawli is informed that his brother is sending "16 okes of oil with the carpenter of the Khedivial Mail steamer Belkas and you must pay him the L.E. 16, freight". It should be explained that this L.E. 16 is the cost of transport of the 16 okes of Hashish at the rate of L.E. 1 per oke, the usual smugglers charge. It was also ascertained that

Migahid had sent several big sums of money amounting in all to over L.E. 600 in one year to Sam at Istanbul, and Migahid when interrogated about these sums was not able to give any satisfactory explanation, pretending only that the money was for goods supplied by Sam Minyawli to various ships, which money he—Migahid—was collecting on Sam's behalf.

While Mahmoud Migahid was in prison three letters were received for him by his father Mohamed and were seized by the Police. These letters came from Beyrouth and when opened by the prisoner himself in the presence of the Examining Magistrate, proved to be demands for money for various Hashish transactions. A curious feature of the letters and one which throws a sidelight upon the precautions adopted by these gentry, was the fact that each one bore the figure "804" in place of a signature, this figure evidently being a secret sign agreed upon between sender and receiver. The Bureau was able to show however by comparison with similar letters seized in the El Sueissi case, that the writer was the notorious Mustafa Sultani of Beyrouth.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the following sentences were passed upon the above traffickers:—Mahmoud Mohamed Migahid and Youssef Fadl el Sherif 5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000; Hassan Ali el Gamal 3 years and a fine of L.E. 500; Mohamed Migahid father of Mahmoud was acquitted.

#### **CASE OF NIGOGHOS ASSADIAN OR AZADIAN, A LOCAL SUBJECT OF ARMENIAN ORIGIN, PORT SAID**

Early in the month of May 1932, the C.N.I.B. received information that Nigoghos Assadian, who is a barber by trade, was engaged in trafficking in noxious drugs, *i.e.* hashish and heroin.

On the 19th of June 1932 information was received that Assadian would be receiving 15 kilos of hashish which would be arriving by the steamship "Patria" due at Port Said on the July 6, 1932 and that Assadian was to board this ship immediately upon its arrival and arrange with the Cafedji, a certain Alexandre Braggiotti, ways and means of landing the drug.

On the morning of the July 6, the "Patria" duly arrived at Port Said and Assadian boarded accompanied by a certain George Elias to take delivery of the stuff from the Cafedji Alexandre Braggiotti but the latter could not be found until a few minutes before ship's departure when he refused to deal. It was concluded that

Braggiotti knew that Assadian was accused. While on board both were under observation. Assadian left the "Patria" in the afternoon when orders were given to arrest him and immediately search his house and shop. This was done and all documents handed over to the Parquet. These documents proved that Assadian, Ismail Abu Shady and Abdel Hadi Mohamed were dealing in drugs. Two of the accused confessed and the whole party was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court on the 26th of September 1932 with the following result :—

- (1) NIGOGHOS ASSADIAN, 5 years hard labour and a fine of L.E. 1000.
- (2) ABDEL HADI MOHAMED, 3 years hard labour and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (3) ISMAIL ABU SHADY, Acquitted.

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#### **SEIZURE OF 18 OKES OF HASHISH AT MATARIA, MANZALA, DAQAHLIA PROVINCE**

Acting on information received, a force from the C.N.I.B. proceeded on October 29, 1932 in two taxis to Mataria of Daqahlia Province. The officer in charge of the force took over one of the taxis as driver and arranged for the agent to get the hashish dealer to deliver 20 okes to the taxi, so that when having got the dealer inside, the officer was to immediately drive off to where his force was waiting.

The dealer, a certain ABDOU SAYED RADI, however, demurred and refused to get into the taxi whereupon the officer arrested him and took him to the Police Post where the force joined him.

The force in conjunction with the police officer in charge of the Police Post proceeded to perquisition the dealer's house and shop. In the former place some papers were found which may prove of some use.

The accused realising that the game was up confessed and expressed his willingness to give us every assistance.

The quantity of hashish seized was 36 turbas weighting 18 okes and is marked "CHICHA BRAND."

The accused and the drug were handed over to the Parquet for necessary action.

## **SEIZURE OF 4.560 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ**

### **CASE OF MICHEL KHOURI**

Information was received from a secret source on November 12, 1931 that a motor car left Suez for Cairo with contraband articles. Instructions were immediately given by telephone to the Police post at Cairo-Suez Road to detain the car and at the same time a police officer pursued it in another motor car. The officer was able to overtake it on the road and found with a certain MICHEL KHOURI who is a tailor at Suez, 13 packets of opium, weighing 4.560 kilogrammes. The chauffeur of the car named AMIN MOHAMED EL DAKROURI and MICHEL KHOURI were taken to the Police District where they were interrogated and locked up.

MICHEL KHOURI denied at first but later on confessed that MOHAMED EL SAYED ISMAIL and FUAD HASSAN EL FUSS asked him to take the seized quantity of opium to Cairo to a certain HASSAN who could not be traced. The other two persons were subsequently arrested.

The opium seized seems to be of Persian quality, it is presumed that it was brought via the Red Sea.

The Customs Commission sentenced MICHEL KHOURI, MOHAMED EL SAYED ISMAIL and FUAD HASSAN EL FUSS to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 4.560 mills. and acquitted the chauffeur AMIN MOHAMED EL DAKROURI.

The Summary Court as well as the Court of Appeal sentenced MICHEL KHOURI to two years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 and acquitted the others.

## **SEIZURE OF 4.100 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 8.800 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON 25-9-1932**

On September 25, 1932 at about 3 a.m. when Nafar AHMED IBRAHIM EL MEDANI of the Coast Guards Administration was on his duty at Sharia St. Helena, Port Tewfic he saw a certain GHAREEB ALI MOHAMED MAHMOUD, 30 years of age, working at the Port Said and Suez Coal Company, trying to smuggle a quantity of narcotic

drugs to the coast. The said nafar arrested him and reported the case to the Commandant of Coasts who attended and seized the drugs.

The necessary P.V. was drawn up and a copy sent with the accused to the Police.

The kind and weight of the narcotic drugs which were seized are as follows :—

4 kilos 100 grammes, Hashish.

8 kilos. 800 grammes opium.

The case was sent to the Parquet for disposal.

## RESULT OF TRIAL IN THE FIRST INSTANCE AND ON APPEAL OF THE CASE OF HABIB AZIZ AND GANG

With reference to the case of HABIB AZIZ which was published in detail in last year's annual report, the following is the result of trial in the first instance and on appeal :—

	Result of Trial		Result of Appeal	
	Years Impt.	Fines L.E.	Years Impt	Fines L E.
HABIB AZIZ ... ..	5	1,000	5	1,000
ANGÉLE AZIZ, his wife ... ..	1	500	2	1,000
IBRAHIM EL SAYED SARHAN ... ..	5	1,000	5	1,000
ABDEL SALAM HEMAYA ... ..	5	1,000	5	1,000
ZAKI HERMINA ... ..	5	1,000	5	1,000
ABDEL AZIZ IBRAHIM SALEH... ..	3	500	5	1,000
ABDEL LATIF AHMED KHAFAGA ... ..	3	500	5	1,000
ABDEL RAOUF AHMED KHAFAGA ... ..	3	500	5	1,000
ABDALLA ALY YOUSSEF ... ..	3	500	5	1,000
MUSTAFA EL MOHANDEZ ... ..	3	500	5	1,000
HASSAN ALY HASSAN ... ..	3	500	5	1,000
RAGHEB TANIOUS ... ..	1	—	3	500
ALY AHMED CHEHAB EL DIN ... ..	Acquitted.		3	500
HENRI HERMINA ... ..	Acquitted.		3	500
GEORGES ANTONIOUS ... ..	Acquitted.		3	500
FARGALI HASSAN ... ..	3	500	3	500
MOHAMED ABOU ZEID ... ..	3	500	3	500
BASSILI SAHIOUN ... ..	1	—	2	200
AHMED MOHAMED ABOU ZEID ... ..	1	200	1	200
MOHAMED SULEIMAN ABDEL SAMAD ... ..	6 months	—	6 months	P.T. 500

## CHAPTER IV

### Situation in connection with steamships

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—NOTE BY THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION—  
STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMSHIPS ON BOARD OF WHICH NARCOTICS  
WERE SEIZED BY THE COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE  
AUTHORITIES.

#### TRICKS OF THE TRADE

**CASE No. 2696, CUSTOMS.**—Seizure of a bottle of cocaine in the  
watch pocket of a gentleman's trousers

On October 3, 1931 while the passengers of the S.S. "Ezmir" were passing through the Customs' gates, a Customs Official suspected one of them and searched him. He found in the watch pocket of his trousers a bottle of cocaine. On interrogation he stated that he used the cocaine to help him in his work as an author.

**CASE No. 2775, CUSTOMS.**—Seizure of hashish in a double-bottomed  
basket.

On October 20, 1931 while the baggage of a passenger was searched by a Customs Official, a basket containing grapes was suspected and it eventually appeared that it had a double-bottom in which was hidden one kilo and 335 grammes of hashish.

**CASE No. 2924, CUSTOMS.**—Seizure of opium.

A passenger of the S.S. "Pierre Loti" was arrested, on previous information, and found to be in possession of 500 grammes of opium hidden in his rectum.

**CASE No. 2926, CUSTOMS.**—Seizure of hashish.

A Customs guard at Kantara suspected a person while passing through the gates and having searched him found a cake of hashish tied with a piece of string round his waist and hanging down between his thighs. The weight of the hashish was 332 grammes.

**CASE No. 2959, CUSTOMS.**—Seizure of opium in shoes.

On November 20, 1931 the Customs guard at Port Said searched a person while passing through the Customs gate and found him in possession of 23 grammes of opium hidden in his shoes. On interrogation he stated that he used it as a medical cure.



(٢٢) حذاء مبين به كيف خيئ الهيروين تحت كعبه ونعله  
(22) Shoes showing soles and heels in which heroin was concealed.  
(22) Héroïne dissimulée dans les talons et semelles de chaussures.

**CASE No. 2961, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of opium in a tobacco case.**

On November 20, 1931, a Chinese while passing through the Customs gate was searched and found in possession of 112 grammes of opium hidden in a tin case containing tobacco.

**CASE No. 3040, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of opium under the clothes of a person.**

On November 29, 1931, a person walking up and down the quay of the Customs was suspected and followed until he entered a coffee-house within the Customs zone. He was searched and found to be in possession of one kilo and 990 grammes of opium hidden underneath his clothes.

**CASE No. 3162, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of opium.**

A Customs detective suspected one of the passengers while leaving the boat in Alexandria and having searched him he found in his possession 540 grammes of opium wrapped round his thighs.

**CASE No. 3168, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

The Customs guard at Port Said searched a person while leaving the gates and found him in possession of 9½ grammes of hashish hidden in a piece of chocolate put in his watch pocket.

**CASE No. 3223, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

A detective of the Alexandria Customs heard a person asking another at the quay to find him some employment. He watched him and attempted to search him but the person made a severe resistance and subsequently offered two shillings to the detective to leave him. Being searched he was found in possession of one kilo and 300 grammes of hashish.

**CASE No. 3619, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of opium.**

On information received, the Detective Section of the Customs arrested a shoeblack while leaving the S.S. "Champollion." On searching his shoeblacking box nothing was found in it but the information was reliable that the box in question had contained narcotics. The box was therefore broken up and found to contain one kilo and 180 grammes of opium hidden in a concealed part at its back.

**CASE No. 3633, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

On February 18, 1932, one of the passengers of the S.S. "Italia" was searched and found to be in possession of one kilo and 241 grammes of hashish hidden in dirty trousers, old shoes, in his pockets and in his vest.

**CASE No. 3728, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

On February 20, 1932, a passenger of the S.S. "Angora" had with him a wooden trunk lined with painted zinc. On inspection, the Customs official noticed that the lock was higher than usual and therefore broke the trunk and found under the lining 8 square pieces wrapped with cloth and silver paper, containing hashish dust and compressed hashish, weighing 5 kilos and 250 grammes.

**CASE No. 3856, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of opium with a lady.**

On March 21, 1932, a lady passenger of the S.S. "Grimau" was found in possession of 19 grammes of opium in her handbag. She stated that it had been given her as a present.

**CASE No. 3880, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of heroin.**

A passenger of the S.S. "Roumania" was searched by one of the Customs detectives. Nothing was found but signs of disturbance were clear on the man's face. The Chief of the detective section however noticed that the sole of his shoes was higher than usual. He cut it with a knife and found 320 grammes of heroin hidden in small cloth packets inside the soles and heels of his pair of shoes.

**CASE No. 3912, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

A telephone official of the Palestine Government was searched at Kantara and found in possession of 13 grammes of hashish hidden in his shoes.

**CASE No. 4136, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

On April 29, 1932, the Customs authorities received information to the effect that a quantity of hashish was to be smuggled from S.S. "Wanda" and that the boats of the Coastguards Administration, which were detailed to guard the said ship, were themselves the means of receiving the hashish from the ship and handing it over to the boats of the smugglers. Subsequent events proved that this was correct. The hashish was seized and the whole quantity weighed 48 kilos and 630 grammes.



(٣١) مخبأ للhashish وجد بتلال المقطم

(31) A hashish hiding place in the Mokattam Hills.

(31) Cachette à haschich à la montagne du Mokattam.

**CASE No. 4331, CUSTOMS.—Seizure of hashish.**

On June 17, 1932, the Coastguards noticed two persons coming at 9 p.m. and subsequently at 10 p.m. and talking in secret to the crew of the lighthouses. At 11.30 p.m. a small launch approached the lighthouses and came on close to one of the lighthouse launches there when two of crew of the lighthouse peeped inside their launch. At that moment the Customs guard jumped inside and found the former two persons in the act of taking two packets. The guard clasped the hands of the lighthouse man with the packets still in them. They managed to escape but were arrested later on.

21 cakes of hashish were found in the lighthouse launch weighing 27 kilos and 850 grammes.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.  
From 1-12-1931 to 30-11-1932.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cg.	
2-12-1931	Alexandria...	Toneline ...	Toneline Transport Coy. ...	Hashish ...	35	670	—	—
7-12-1931	Port Said ...	—	—	Opium ...	4	480	—	At coast
8-12-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	15	650	—	In water.
8-12-1931	" ...	—	—	" ...	17	300	—	"
8-12-1931	" ...	Unknown ...	—	Opium ...	9	630	—	"
8-12-1931	" ...	" ...	—	Hashish ...	34	370	—	"
8-12-1931	" ...	" ...	—	Opium ...	—	540	—	"
9-12-1931	" ...	Belbeis ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	8	870	—	"
10-12-1931	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	21	570	—	In water.
13-12-1931	Port Said ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	11	600	—	"
13-12-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	140	—	"
13-12-1931	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	3	120	—	In water.
14-12-1931	" ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	" ...	8	990	—	"
17-12-1931	" ...	Lotus ...	" ...	Hashish ...	4	855	—	"
23-12-1931	" ...	Felucca ...	" ...	Heroin ...	—	250	—	"
30-12-1931	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	26	830	—	"
30-12-1931	" ...	—	—	" ...	30	400	—	In water.
31-12-1931	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	34	600	—	"
2-1-1932	" ...	Dacia ...	The Cyprian Shipping Co. Ltd. ...	Hashish ...	1	320	—	"
5-1-1932	" ...	—	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	" ...	41	380	—	"
9-1-1932	Port Said ...	Victoria ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Heroin ...	—	342	—	"
16-1-1932	Alexandria ...	D'Artagnan ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Opium ...	2	700	—	"
22-1-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	21	330	—	In water.
25-1-1932	Rosetta ...	—	—	Hashish ...	12	470	—	"
25-1-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	" ...	20	500	—	"
25-1-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	" ...	44	850	—	"
6-2-1932	Alexandria ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	" ...	1	980	—	"
7-2-1932	" ...	Fishing boat ...	—	Hashish ...	163	460	—	"
16-2-1932	" ...	Toneline ...	Toneline Transport Coy. ...	" ...	—	440	—	"
18-2-1932	" ...	Italia ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	1	261	—	"
19-2-1932	" ...	Tevere ...	" ...	" ...	11	970	—	"
20-2-1932	" ...	Ankara ...	Turkish Mail Line ...	" ...	5	250	—	"
21-2-1932	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	21	280	—	In water.
21-2-1932	" ...	General Voyron ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Opium ...	4	800	—	"
22-2-1932	Alexandria ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	—	950	—	"
22-2-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	17	380	—	In water.
25-2-1932	" ...	Helouan ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	10	90	—	"
7-3-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	101	—	—	In water.
11-3-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	16	—	—	"
13-3-1932	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	8	950	—	"
13-3-1932	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	5	750	—	In water.
13-3-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	62	875	—	"
14-3-1932	" ...	Ege ...	Turkish Mail Line ...	" ...	25	90	—	"
16-3-1932	" ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Opium ...	1	980	—	"
17-3-1932	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	510	—	In water.
17-3-1932	" ...	Helouan ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	6	270	—	"
17-3-1932	" ...	Baalabak ...	Société de Navigation Da-ker & Co. ...	Opium ...	4	640	—	"
17-3-1932	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	4	780	—	"
19-3-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	26	705	—	In water.
23-3-1932	" ...	Roumania ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	Heroin ...	—	320	—	"
23-3-1932	" ...	Stelianos ...	Mr. P. Venturas ...	Hashish ...	43	920	—	"
25-3-1932	" ...	Roumania ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	" ...	12	220	—	"
1-4-1932	" ...	Regele Carol ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	" ...	16	110	—	"
2-4-1932	" ...	Theophile Gautier ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	" ...	14	555	—	"
2-4-1932	" ...	Tevere ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	" ...	13	440	—	"
9-4-1932	" ...	Roumania ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	Opium ...	4	650	—	"
12-4-1932	Port Said ...	Felucca ...	—	Hashish ...	13	10	—	"
12-4-1932	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	1	250	—	"

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).

From 1-12-1931 to 30-11-1932.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cg.	
14-4-1932	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	—	620	—	In water.
16-4-1932	Alexandria	Unknown	—	Opium	1	525	—	—
25-4-1932	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	—	5	—	—
29-4-1932	Alexandria	Rinda	Wilhelm Wilhelmsen	"	20	200	—	In water.
29-4-1932	"	Roumania	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	"	48	630	—	—
9-5-1932	Port Said	General Metzinger	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Heroin	—	900	—	—
10-5-1932	Damietta	—	—	Opium	3	294	—	—
10-5-1932	Alexandria	—	—	"	49	850	—	In water.
13-5-1932	"	—	—	"	19	900	—	"
14-5-1932	"	Lamartine	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	1	710	—	"
15-5-1932	"	Mariette Pasha	"	"	50	500	—	—
3-6-1932	"	Memphis	Albert Klat	Hashish	—	475	—	—
5-6-1932	"	Felucca	—	Opium	—	420	—	—
11-6-1932	Port Said	Sailing vessel	—	"	6	900	—	—
14-6-1932	Alexandria	—	—	Hashish	—	900	—	In water.
17-6-1932	Port Said	—	—	"	39	915	—	"
18-6-1932	"	—	—	"	83	230	—	"
20-6-1932	Alexandria	—	—	"	27	880	—	"
20-6-1932	"	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	4	950	—	"
21-6-1932	"	Unknown	—	Hashish	72	330	—	—
25-6-1932	Port Said	Apollonia	Nederland Indische Tank Stoomboot Maatskappij	Opium	1	170	—	—
28-6-1932	Alexandria	Roumania	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	"	—	050	—	—
3-7-1932	Port Said	Sailing Vessel	—	Hashish	16	870	—	—
5-7-1932	"	Gange	Lloyd Triestino	"	3	—	—	—
7-7-1932	Alexandria	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	870	—	—
7-7-1932	"	"	"	"	3	720	—	—
9-7-1932	"	—	—	Hashish	35	550	—	In water.
9-7-1932	"	—	—	"	36	500	—	"
9-7-1932	Port Said	—	—	Opium	1	400	—	"
13-7-1932	"	—	—	"	18	800	—	"
12-7-1932	Alexandria	—	—	"	7	400	—	"
17-7-1932	"	Boulac	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	700	—	—
19-7-1932	"	—	—	Hashish	97	565	—	In water.
21-7-1932	"	—	—	"	14	130	—	"
30-7-1932	"	—	—	Opium	1	250	—	"
2-8-1932	"	Egitto	Puglia Line	"	17	30	—	—
6-8-1932	Suez	Ormar	Anglo-Saxon	"	—	963	—	—
8-8-1932	"	Helix	"	"	1	311	—	—
13-8-1932	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	—	317	—	—
14-8-1932	Suez	—	—	"	13	120	—	In water.
18-8-1932	Rosetta and Borollos	Oanalla	Sailing vessel	Opium	12	250	—	"
22-8-1932	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	275	—	—	—
23-8-1932	Alexandria	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	55	900	—	In water.
30-8-1932	"	Felucca	—	Hashish	56	20	—	"
1-9-1932	"	—	—	Opium	—	930	—	—
3-9-1932	"	—	—	Hashish	47	100	—	—
6-9-1932	"	Roumania	Service Maritimes de l'Etat Roumain	Opium	2	150	—	In water.
9-9-1932	"	—	—	Hashish	—	700	—	"
10-9-1932	Port Said	Marylebone	Mr. Alex. Zervoudakis	Heroin	7	800	—	—
17-9-1932	Alexandria	—	—	Hashish	1	760	—	—
18-9-1932	"	—	—	"	27	720	—	In water.
18-9-1932	"	—	—	"	2	675	—	—
19-9-1932	Suez	—	—	Opium	8	600	—	In water.
				"	2	430	—	"
				Hashish	1	265	—	"
				Opium	12	250	—	"

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.)  
From 1-12-1931 to 30-11-1932.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cg.	
26- 9-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	18	450	—	In wa'er.
				Hashish ...	3	300	—	"
27- 9-1932	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	37	600	—	"
				Hashish ...	39	600	—	"
5-10-1932	Rosetta ...	Boulac... ..	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	4	720	—	—
				Hashish ...	5	050	—	—
5-10-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	2	250	—	In water.
				Hashish ...	1	275	—	"
6-10-1932	" ...	Belbeis ... ..	Khedivial Mail Line... ..	Opium ...	—	620	—	—
10-10-1932	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	2	770	—	In water
17-10-1932	Ismailia ...	—	—	" ...	14	890	—	At Coast.
18-10-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	—	870	—	"
23-10-1932	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	89	400	—	In water.
5-11-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	9	910	—	"
9-11-1932	Port Said ...	Patria ... ..	Fabre Line... ..	" ...	5	095	—	—
14-11-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	19	970	—	In water.
23-11-1932	Port Said ...	Theophile Gautier	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	" ...	11	555	—	—
28-11-1932	Alexandria ...	—	—	" ...	1,568	068	—	In water.
29-11-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	1	075	—	—
29-11-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	—	865	—	—
29-11-1932	" ...	—	—	" ...	1	445	—	—

RECAPITULATION.

Name of Company.	Hashish.		Opium.		Heroin.		Total.	
	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.
Khedivial Mail Line ... ..	7	140	33	410	—	—	40	550
Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	94	680	4	650	9	20	108	350
Fabre Line ... ..	—	—	5	95	—	—	5	095
Messageries Maritimes ... ..	30	965	74	719	—	250	105	934
Mr. P. Venturas ... ..	43	920	—	—	—	—	43	920
Albert Klat ... ..	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	420
Unknown ... ..	34	375	11	745	—	—	46	120
Soc. de Navigation Daker & Cie.	4	780	4	640	—	—	9	420
Turkish Mail Line ... ..	30	340	—	—	—	—	30	340
Toneline Transport Coy....	36	110	—	—	—	—	36	110
Wilhelm Wilhelmsen ... ..	48	630	—	—	—	—	48	630
Puglia Line ... ..	—	—	17	30	—	—	17	30
Anglo-Saxon ... ..	—	317	2	274	—	—	2	591
Mr. Alex. Zervoudakis ... ..	2	675	—	—	—	—	2	675
Nederland Indische Tank Stoomboot Maatskappij ... ..	—	—	16	870	—	—	16	870
The Cyprian Shipping Co. Ltd. ...	1	320	—	—	—	—	1	320
Lloyd Triestino ... ..	46	31	—	—	—	342	46	373
Feluccas and Sailing Vessels ...	514	300	12	100	—	—	526	400
TOTAL ... ..	896	003	182	533	9	612	1088	148
In Water or at Coast ...	2694	113	330	930	—	—	3025	043
GRAND TOTAL ...	3590	116	513	463	9	612	4113	191

GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1930 and 1931.

Kind.		In Water or at Coast.			On Board Vessels.			TOTAL.		
		Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.
Hashish ...	1930	4,827	909	—	2,500	899	50	7,328	808	50
	1931	2,623	285	—	946	686	—	3,569	971	—
	1932	2,694	113	—	896	003	—	3,590	116	—
Opium...	1930	166	45	—	301	311	—	467	356	—
	1931	216	270	—	9,286*	164	—	9,502*	434	—
	1932	330	930	—	182	533	—	513	463	—
Heroin...	1930	—	—	—	3	400	—	3	400	—
	1931	2	—	—	8	987	—	10	987	—
	1932	—	—	—	9	612	—	9	612	—
Morphine ...	1930	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	520	—
	1931	—	—	—	1	330	—	1	330	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine ...	1930	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	120	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1930	4,994	474	—	2,805	730	50	7,800	204	50
	1931	2,841	555	—	10,243*	167	—	13,084*	722	—
	1932	3,025	043	—	1,038	148	—	4,113	191	—

\* Includes 9,157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption



# CHAPTER V

## Quantities of Narcotics seized during the year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—COMPARATIVE PLAN OF SEIZURES DURING THE YEARS 1929, 1930, 1931 AND 1932—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1932 AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICER.

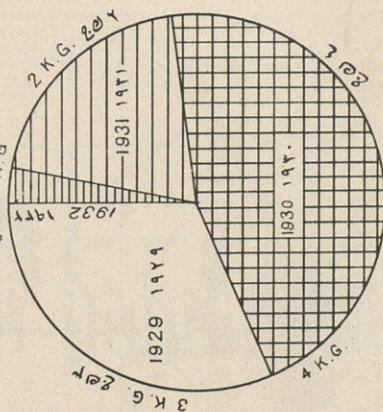
GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1930 AND 1931.

No.	Kind.	In Water at all Coast.			On Board Vessels.			Kg.
		Kg.	Gm.	Cgt.	Kg.	Gm.	Cgt.	
1	Heroin	1,527	509	—	2,500	889	—	7,313
		2,635	285	—	946	686	50	3,566
		2,634	113	—	396	043	—	3,089
2	Opium	166	43	—	301	311	—	467
		216	270	—	9,285*	164	—	9,302
		339	900	—	182	533	—	513
3	Morphine	—	—	—	3	400	—	8
		2	—	—	5	587	—	10
		—	—	—	9	612	—	9
4	Cocaine	—	520	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	1	330	—	—
		—	—	—	—	130	—	—
5	TOTAL	4,994	474	—	2,805	730	50	7,800
		2,841	585	—	10,243*	187	—	13,084*
		3,025	943	—	1,033	146	—	4,113

\* Includes 9,357 kilograms of opium investigated in 1930 and 1931.

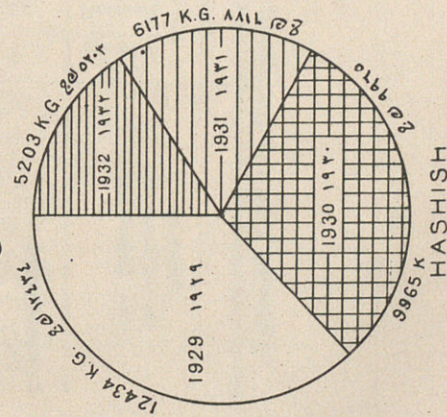
موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في سني ١٩٢٩ و ١٩٣٠ و ١٩٣١ و ١٩٣٢  
 ETAT COMPARATIF DES SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1929, 1930, 1931 ET 1932  
 COMPARISON OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING 1929, 1930, 1931 AND 1932

كوكايين  
 ٥٣٠ ك.غ.  
 ٥٣٥ K.G.



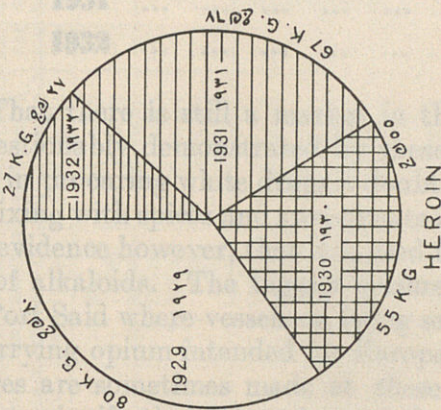
COCAINE

حشيش



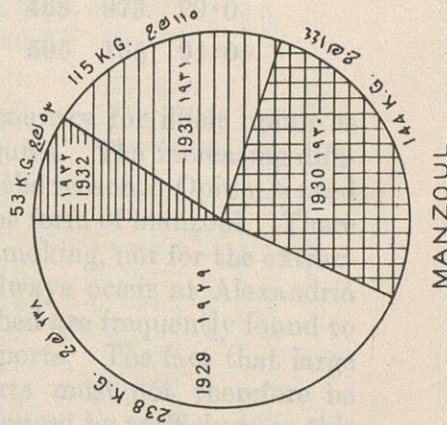
HASHISH

هيرون



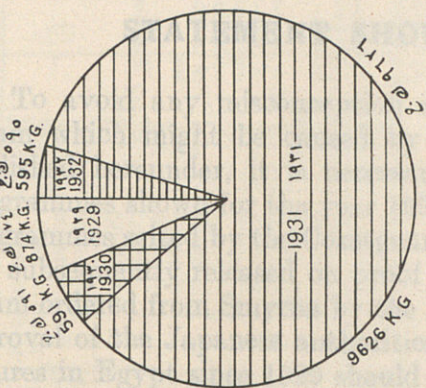
HEROIN

منزول



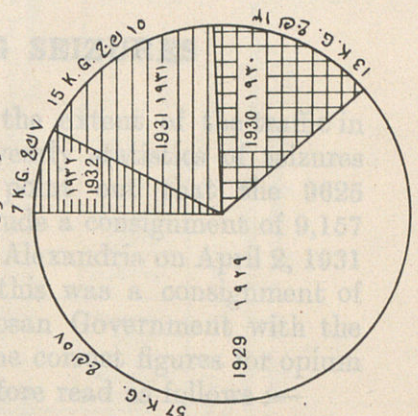
MANZOUL

افيون



OPIUM

مواد اخرى مخدرة



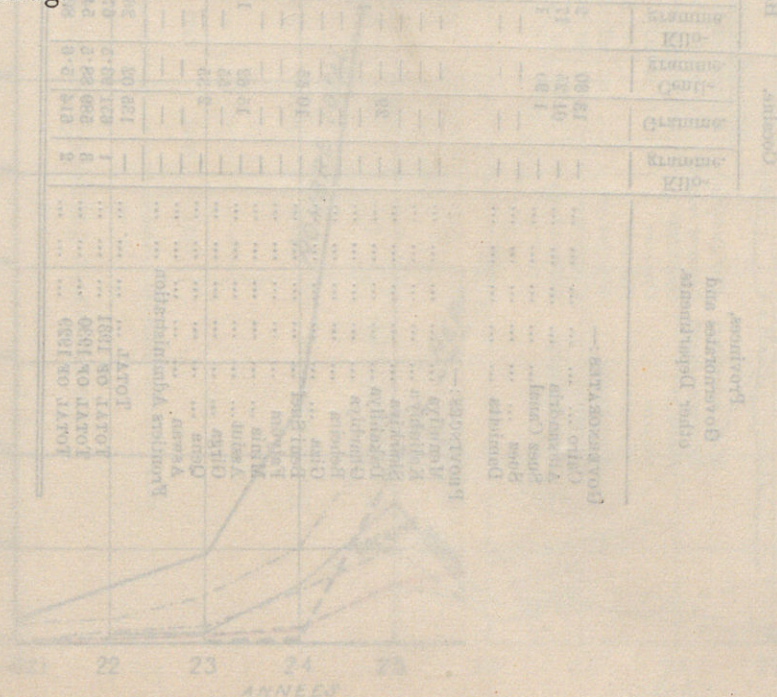
OTHER NARCOTICS

# STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES

To avoid any misconception as to the extent of the traffic in opium which might be caused by the yearly statistics of seizures published hereunder, it is necessary to point out that the 9625 kilogrammes shown for the year 1931 include a consignment of 9,157 kilogrammes seized by the Coastguards at Alexandria on April 2, 1931 and subsequently released on proof that this was a consignment of opium ordered from Smyrna by the Formosan Government with the approval of the Japanese authorities. The correct figures for opium seizures in Egypt since 1929 should therefore read as follows :—

							kgrms.	grms.	cntgrms.
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	948	82.1
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	998	16.4
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	973	29.0
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	158	91.0

That there is still a market in this country for illicit opium is unquestionably demonstrated by these figures. The increasing difficulty in procuring white drugs is doubtless the reason. Opium is used for mixing with spices and sweetmeats in the form of manzoul. There is no evidence however, that it is used for smoking, nor for the extraction of alkaloids. The biggest seizures always occur at Alexandria and Port Said where vessels on being searched are frequently found to be carrying opium intended for European ports. The fact that large seizures are sometimes made at these ports must not therefore be taken to signify that Egypt is specially favoured by traffickers in this drug.

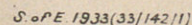


# YEARLY RETURN

Showing kind and quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt during the period from December 1, 1931, up to November 30, 1932.

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments.	Cocaine.			Heroin.			Opium.			Hashish.			Manzûl. (1)			Other Narcotics. (2)			TOTAL.			Number of accused.	Remarks.
	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.		
GOVERNORATES:—																							
Cairo ... ..	—	13	80	2	131	23	14	929	24	71	151	74	28	005	61	3	758	99	119	989	74	1700	(1) Manzûl
Alexandria ... ..	—	61	25	17	077	92	318	032	39	3187	562	55	16	403	93	—	173	60	3539	361	64	2026	consists of a
Suez Canal...	—	1	90	—	152	35	125	198	24	473	779	15	—	767	—	—	11	70	600	910	31	226	mixture of ha-
Suez ... ..	—	—	—	—	10	05	24	001	16	572	636	97	—	—	—	—	2	55	596	650	73	98	shish, dry spices
Damietta ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	185	50	82	539	12	—	—	—	—	41	—	133	765	62	86	and herbs.
PROVINCES:—																							
Menoufiya ... ..	—	—	—	—	261	75	—	696	59	2	744	57	—	195	—	—	80	—	3	898	71	171	(2) This co-
Kaliubiya ... ..	—	—	—	—	98	71	—	46	92	3	333	81	—	16	50	—	17	12	3	513	06	119	lumn includes:
Sharkiya ... ..	—	—	—	—	151	05	—	949	92	5	393	70	—	75	—	—	90	—	6	659	67	175	(a) Chocolates
Dakahlia ... ..	—	29	—	—	399	93	5	84	86	3	251	24	3	491	20	—	166	—	13	178	23	261	mixed with
Gharbiya ... ..	—	—	—	1	646	32	14	195	59	303	719	74	3	629	19	2	220	05	325	410	89	691	hashish.
Beheira ... ..	—	—	—	—	206	05	13	892	22	23	249	12	—	550	82	—	7	—	37	905	21	243	
Giza ... ..	—	—	—	—	638	35	—	496	25	7	327	40	—	168	45	—	101	07	8	734	52	69	(b) A mixture
Beni Suef ... ..	—	10	55	—	275	74	—	793	93	—	346	41	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	426	78	190	of cocaine
Faiyûm ... ..	—	—	—	—	60	69	—	74	01	—	201	65	—	—	—	—	50	40	—	386	75	60	and heroin
Minia ... ..	—	—	—	—	67	65	—	34	81	—	673	86	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	779	35	87	with kinds
Assiut ... ..	—	15	62	1	280	81	4	899	60	5	510	57	—	60	—	—	290	20	12	086	80	510	of sulphates.
Girga ... ..	—	—	55	—	408	98	2	116	60	—	471	81	—	7	50	—	101	08	3	106	52	252	
Qena ... ..	—	2	35	—	974	19	3	265	53	1	037	46	—	—	70	—	267	05	5	547	28	226	
Aswan ... ..	—	—	—	—	46	50	—	144	52	—	25	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	80	23	(c) Morphine.
Frontiers Administration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	325	—	458	240	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	565	02	61	
TOTAL ... ..	—	135	02	26	888	27	595	168	91	5203	226	67	53	370	93	7	303	86	5886	093	66	7134	
TOTAL OF 1931 ... ..	1	651	93.5	67	005	16.5	9625	973	29	6177	290	29.5	115	226	35	14	622	82	16001	769	85.5	11649	
TOTAL OF 1930 ... ..	3	589	88.5	54	668	91	590	998	16.4	9964	845	52	144	404	57.8	12	517	48.5	10771	024	54.2	12393	
TOTAL OF 1929 ... ..	2	614	5.6	80	339	31.1	873	948	82.1	12434	343	52.4	237	644	23.3	57	40	5.9	13685	930	0.4	12209	

## CHEMICAL LAB.—MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1932,  
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICER.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. of Samples ...	247	592	948	2,531	9,044	7,314	11,102	12,283	16,849	13,028	14,073	5,659
Negative Results ...	21	89	101	159	588	820	925	1,275	2,977	2,167	2,820	1,155
Hashish... ..	201	241	500	1,016	2,465	1,853	1,260	1,865	2,935	2,584	2,789	1,759
Opium ... ..	22	38	83	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1,433	989
Heroin ... ..	—	—	11	35	1,812	3,783	7,475	8,150	10,000	7,456	6,947	1,685
Morphine ... ..	—	105	105	590	2,500	225	347	353	134	115	74	48
Cocaine ... ..	3	119	148	569	1,000	226	426	220	122	—	10	5
Other drugs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18

## CHAPTER VI

### Present situation in the interior of the Country

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—  
TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE  
TRADE—AGES OF PERSONS IN THE TRADE—NUMBER OF PERSONS  
WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISONS ON OCTOBER 1, 1932, UNDER  
THE LAW ON NARCOTICS—ANALYSIS OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

#### PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION

An attempt has been made this year to make a detailed census of drug addiction throughout the country. Under the supervision of the City and Provincial police authorities the omda of every village and the sheikh of every city quarter has been called upon to state accurately the number of addicts in his circumscription.

It was asking a good deal of human nature to expect these village officials to give a completely accurate return and unquestionably the totals arrived at are a long way below the truth: no one naturally wishes to show up his village as the worst in the Mudiria and the figures given should be regarded as an approximately correct statement of the best known and more obvious addicts.

The Tables however are of considerable interest if we can assume that the factor of "understatement" is the same throughout the country as they show the proportion of addiction throughout the various towns and markazes and also what the favourite drug is in the various parts of the country.

Taking the proportion of total addicts to males of addictable age the outstanding localities are as follows :—

Town.	Proportion	Favourite drug.	Remarks.
Suez... ..	2.21	Opium ... ..	Sea port in touch with foreign opium traffic.
Damietta ...	8.48	Hashish ... ..	Sea port in close touch with hashish trade.
Menzala ... ..	3.87	„ ... ..	Lake port in close touch with hashish trade.
Tanta town ...	10.44	Heroin ... ..	Worst general addicted town in Egypt.
Mit Ghamr ...	5.73	Hashish.	—
Mansura town	3.44	„	—
Fayum town...	3.62	Opium.	—
Minia town ...	4.86	Heroin ... ..	Much improved but still bad.
Mellawi Markaz	7.01	(1) Hashish ...	A bad district.
		(2) Opium.	—
Ekhmim ... ..	4.47	Opium ... ..	Was centre of opium cultivation.

## STATEMENT

showing situation of narcotics drugs during the year of 1932.

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
CAIRO GOVERNORATE												
Abdin ... ..	91,779	27,463	8	2	4	13	8	2	4	13	0.029	0.098
Bab el Shaaria ... ..	77,285	19,875	86	—	4	51	76	—	4	49	0.182	0.709
Bulak ... ..	144,465	38,851	250	—	70	240	100	—	30	60	0.387	1.441
Darb el Ahmar ... ..	81,516	22,151	139	144	282	564	7	13	53	67	1.385	5.096
Ezbekia ... ..	68,677	20,880	90	214	18	86	52	58	—	25	0.594	1.954
Gamalia ... ..	74,872	19,639	5	—	57	74	—	—	18	27	0.181	0.692
Helwan ... ..	15,198	3,259	2	—	—	9	2	—	—	9	0.072	0.337
Khalifa ... ..	73,926	19,168	127	—	96	921	2	—	5	36	1.547	5.968
Muski ... ..	25,862	7,416	20	—	40	21	14	—	30	21	0.313	1.092
Old Cairo ... ..	49,495	13,865	19	—	13	42	8	—	4	6	0.149	0.533
Sayeda Zenab ... ..	104,064	26,583	100	—	20	200	75	—	10	30	0.307	1.203
Shubra ... ..	140,407	35,923	25	13	32	29	21	—	6	21	0.070	0.275
Waili and Heliopolis ... ..	132,219	36,365	12	—	9	27	11	—	5	17	0.036	0.132

## ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE

Ramleh ... ..	51,736	13,116	23	—	9	41	8	—	8	24	0.141	0.556
Moharram Bey ... ..	82,305	22,513	26	2	22	49	4	—	7	7	0.120	0.440
Attarine ... ..	57,853	17,454	156	2	89	164	43	—	14	26	0.710	2.354
Manshia ... ..	29,037	8,380	20	—	15	50	11	—	5	6	0.292	1.014
Labban ... ..	55,834	15,338	96	—	29	93	16	—	12	56	0.390	1.441
Gumruk ... ..	92,161	22,157	26	—	65	115	20	—	32	46	0.223	0.929
Mina El Basal ... ..	72,522	19,260	40	—	100	60	2	—	5	1	0.280	1.040
Karmuz ... ..	128,868	33,505	247	—	120	153	17	—	15	18	0.404	1.552
Port-Qism ... ..	2,747	1,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	573,063	153,390	634	4	449	725	121	—	98	184	0.316	1.182

## SUEZ CANAL GOVERNORATE

Qism Awal ... ..	25,267	7,902	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	0.010	0.027
„ Tani ... ..	40,274	14,019	1	—	12	20	1	—	7	14	0.881	0.235
„ Talet ... ..	37,268	5,568	3	4	9	45	1	4	7	33	0.163	1.095
Port-Police ... ..	1,794	541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia ... ..	25,194	6,302	—	10	30	60	—	—	17	19	0.396	1.586
TOTAL ... ..	129,797	34,332	4	14	53	126	2	4	33	67	0.151	0.573

## DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE

Damietta ... ..	64,261	16,503	—	—	60	1,340	—	—	—	10	2.178	8.483
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Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
Suez ... ..	40,523	3,519	—	—	59	19	—	—	47	14	0.192	2.217

SUEZ GOVERNORATE

GHARBIA PROVINCE

Kafr el Sheikh ... ..	227,029	44,554	16	—	10	53	16	—	10	51	0.035	0.177
Sherbin ... ..	170,561	32,938	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	7	0.006	0.030
Zifta ... ..	172,968	35,618	58	—	—	71	8	—	—	11	0.075	0.362
Mehalla ... ..	219,576	44,607	17	—	1	37	17	—	1	37	0.025	0.124
Kafr el Zayat ... ..	184,414	38,415	2	—	1	22	2	—	1	10	0.014	0.065
Tanta ... ..	213,554	43,812	13	—	1	25	13	—	1	25	0.018	0.089
Dessouk ... ..	153,536	29,514	—	—	121	35	—	—	19	10	0.102	0.529
Talkha ... ..	138,350	27,211	1	—	2	15	1	—	2	15	0.013	0.066
Awal Tanta ... ..	46,967	12,109	71	—	25	83	63	—	25	75	0.381	1.478
Tani Tanta ... ..	43,049	10,047	640	—	144	265	250	—	74	150	0.244	10.441
Santa ... ..	148,779	32,098	71	—	7	224	3	—	—	65	0.270	0.941
Fowa ... ..	73,202	13,426	32	—	35	234	17	—	4	17	0.411	2.242
TOTAL ... ..	1,791,985	364,349	921	—	348	1,073	390	—	137	473	0.131	0.643

Shebin el Kom ... ..	243,160	110,969	62	—	38	146	23	—	5	23	0.114	0.521
Menouf ... ..	261,285	12,023	20	—	50	394	10	—	3	49	0.178	0.806
Ashmoun ... ..	187,570	85,650	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	4	0.012	0.054
Quesna ... ..	190,800	85,801	15	—	3	14	15	—	3	14	0.017	0.078
Tala ... ..	222,376	101,927	75	1	13	213	18	1	3	18	0.140	0.601
TOTAL ... ..	1,105,191	504,370	172	1	104	790	66	1	14	108	0.097	0.212

DAKAHLIA PROVINCE

Fareskour ... ..	80,894	15,564	—	—	8	54	—	—	2	2	0.077	0.398
Sinbellawin ... ..	181,116	37,469	52	1	263	370	8	1	9	48	0.379	1.831
Aga ... ..	135,908	28,091	3	—	—	377	—	—	—	11	0.280	1.353
Mit Ghamr ... ..	244,080	52,930	81	—	778	2,175	7	—	—	23	1.243	5.732
Mansoura ... ..	128,859	25,766	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	6	0.013	0.066
Mansura Bandar ... ..	63,676	15,385	83	—	159	288	23	—	14	25	0.832	3.445
Dikirnis ... ..	116,549	22,443	5	—	77	192	—	—	2	11	0.235	1.221
Manzala ... ..	100,257	19,399	1	—	91	660	—	—	5	19	0.750	3.877
TOTAL ... ..	1,051,339	217,047	225	1	1,376	4,133	38	1	32	145	0.545	2.642

SHARKIA PROVINCE

Faqus ... ..	162,787	70,338	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	0.012	0.027
Zagazig Bandar ... ..	52,839	23,871	21	—	30	100	6	—	12	20	0.283	0.628
Zagazig ... ..	235,207	107,228	130	—	—	1,150	11	—	—	20	0.544	1.1
Minia el Qamh ... ..	166,565	75,987	20	—	56	114	8	—	8	17	0.113	0.25
Kafr Saqr ... ..	132,458	58,506	50	—	40	550	13	—	11	23	0.483	1.09
Hehia ... ..	124,672	56,425	—	—	60	80	—	—	1	5	0.112	0.248
Belbis ... ..	142,384	64,149	—	—	150	1,500	—	—	—	27	1.1	2.5
TOTAL ... ..	1,016,912	456,504	221	—	336	3,514	38	—	32	132	0.4	0.891

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

BEHERA PROVINCE												
Etai el Baroud ... ..	124,034	24,854	59	—	77	169	8	—	9	29	0.246	1.227
Kafr el Dawar ... ..	129,861	26,111	6	7	3	20	4	—	1	10	0.028	0.134
Delingat ... ..	73,579	14,240	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	7	0.011	0.055
Abu Hommos ... ..	146,277	29,599	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	0.004	0.02
Damanhour ... ..	103,162	19,747	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	0.004	0.02
Koum Hamada ... ..	161,233	33,829	4	—	—	8	3	—	—	8	0.007	0.035
Rosetta ... ..	87,691	17,909	2	1	2	37	—	—	1	9	0.048	0.235
Shubrakhit ... ..	99,419	19,014	2	—	1	7	2	—	1	5	0.01	0.053
Damanhour Bandar ... ..	51,709	11,345	24	—	48	144	8	—	6	24	0.418	1.904
TOTAL ... ..	976,965	196,648	97	8	135	399	25	—	20	97	0.065	0.325

QALIUBIA PROVINCE												
Benha ... ..	117,007	25,646	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	3	0.004	0.011
Toukh ... ..	130,251	28,516	38	30	74	324	10	—	1	18	0.358	1.634
Qaliub ... ..	163,290	36,017	40	6	1	32	5	—	—	10	0.048	0.211
Shebin el Kanater ... ..	148,328	34,992	—	—	26	178	—	—	1	14	0.138	0.583

Deirut ... ..	190,786	42,310	27	—	55	52	19	—	18	10	0.070	0.316
Manfalout ... ..	162,427	35,469	31	—	33	19	31	—	23	14	0.051	0.234
Assiut ... ..	97,752	21,085	8	21	19	6	8	13	16	3	0.055	0.256
Abu Tig ... ..	159,521	34,171	20	1	251	150	16	1	108	50	0.264	1.234
Abnoub ... ..	110,523	24,173	18	—	26	12	6	—	10	3	0.05	0.231
El Badari ... ..	82,761	17,566	105	—	140	—	10	—	7	—	0.296	1.394
Mellawi ... ..	217,696	50,078	772	109	937	1,693	24	—	9	14	1.612	7.011
Assiut Bandar ... ..	57,134	13,831	60	2	100	10	60	1	40	6	0.301	1.243
TOTAL ... ..	1,078,600	238,683	1,041	133	1,561	1,942	174	15	231	100	0.433	1.959

GIRGA PROVINCE												
Akhmim ... ..	108,846	23,287	223	3	515	300	85	3	54	10	0.956	4.47
Baliana ... ..	160,984	33,490	9	—	10	1	4	—	5	1	0.012	0.059
Girga ... ..	229,177	45,105	25	—	23	3	25	—	23	3	0.002	0.113
Sohag ... ..	198,700	20,288	153	—	94	53	20	—	10	7	0.151	1.478
Tahta ... ..	175,544	36,816	11	3	72	25	11	1	13	8	0.063	0.302
Tema ... ..	95,132	19,915	—	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	0.004	0.02
TOTAL ... ..	968,383	178,901	421	7	717	382	145	5	108	29	0.158	0.853

QENA PROVINCE												
Nagge Hammadi ... ..	231,927	51,684	8	—	16	3	8	—	16	3	0.012	0.052
Deshna ... ..	119,061	25,305	5	—	9	2	5	—	9	2	0.013	0.063
Qena ... ..	145,778	31,658	6	3	41	4	5	3	37	5	0.004	0.014
Quos ... ..	145,384	29,738	75	30	215	90	3	—	3	—	0.282	1.379
Luxur ... ..	157,820	34,428	—	—	4	11	—	—	4	—	0.009	0.044
Esna ... ..	102,200	22,633	—	—	10	2	—	—	6	1	0.012	0.053
TOTAL ... ..	902,170	195,446	94	33	295	112	21	3	75	11	0.059	0.273

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
MINIA PROVINCE												
Minia Bandar ... ..	44,325	11,196	400	—	65	80	359	—	50	31	1.23	4.868
„ Markaz ... ..	120,297	27,500	30	—	130	80	5	—	—	—	0.25	0.873
Abu Korkas ... ..	112,203	26,357	22	—	13	35	6	—	2	5	0.062	0.266
Samalout ... ..	140,459	31,550	18	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	0.014	0.06
Beni Mazar ... ..	171,128	39,166	8	—	5	102	1	—	—	2	0.067	0.294
Maghagha ... ..	142,252	32,809	6	35	7	12	2	23	3	6	0.042	0.183
Fashn ... ..	109,026	24,839	—	—	300	450	—	—	1	4	0.688	3.019
TOTAL ... ..	839,690	193,417	484	36	520	759	383	24	56	48	0.214	0.93
GIZA PROVINCE												
El Saff ... ..	112,898	24,810	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	0.004	0.02
Embaba ... ..	203,671	91,083	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	10	0.005	0.012
Giza Markaz ... ..	106,284	53,585	12	21	41	238	—	2	—	7	0.293	0.582
„ Bandar ... ..	26,921	6,671	85	—	18	102	10	—	—	13	0.761	3.073
Ayyat ... ..	129,170	64,835	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	0.005	0.01
TOTAL ... ..	578,944	240,984	99	21	60	360	19	2	1	34	0.033	0.137
FAYOUM PROVINCE												
Fayoum Bandar ... ..	52,863	12,081	115	33	160	130	25	5	—	—	0.828	3.626
„ Markaz ... ..	128,109	27,906	2	4	5	11	—	—	—	—	0.017	0.079
Sennouris ... ..	186,796	41,315	22	10	24	45	2	2	3	4	0.054	0.244
Etsa ... ..	186,272	40,901	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	0.003	0.012
TOTAL ... ..	554,040	122,203	139	47	189	191	27	7	3	7	0.102	0.463
BENI SUEF PROVINCE												
Beni Suef ... ..	222,956	51,654	77	—	92	115	49	—	43	40	0.127	0.549
Beba ... ..	169,055	37,700	103	—	39	52	6	—	3	4	0.115	0.515
Wasta ... ..	116,155	25,633	2	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	0.022	0.099
TOTAL ... ..	508,166	114,987	182	—	131	191	55	—	46	45	0.099	0.438
ASSUAN PROVINCE												
Assuan ... ..	106,421	22,904	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.001	0.004
Edfou ... ..	106,455	20,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Derr ... ..	54,481	5,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	267,357	48,942	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.0004	0.002
THE GOVERNORATES												
Cairo ... ..	1,079,765	291,438	883	373	645	2,277	376	73	169	381	0.386	1.433
Alexandria ... ..	573,063	153,390	634	4	449	725	121	—	98	184	0.316	1.182
Suez Canal ... ..	129,797	34,332	4	14	53	126	2	4	33	67	0.151	0.573
Damietta ... ..	64,261	16,503	—	—	60	1,340	—	—	—	10	2.178	8.483
Suez ... ..	40,523	3,519	—	—	59	19	—	—	47	14	0.192	2.217
TOTAL ... ..	1,887,409	499,182	1,521	391	1,266	4,487	499	77	347	656	0.406	1.535

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES												
Gharbia ...	1,791,985	364,349	921	—	348	1,073	390	—	137	473	0.131	0.643
Menoufia ...	1,105,191	504,370	172	1	104	790	66	1	14	108	0.097	0.212
Daqahliya ...	1,051,339	217,047	225	1	1,376	4,133	38	1	32	145	0.545	2.642
Sharkia ...	1,016,912	456,504	221	—	336	3,514	38	—	32	132	0.4	0.891
Behera ...	976,965	196,648	97	8	135	399	25	—	20	97	0.065	0.325
Qaliubia ...	558,876	125,171	78	36	102	538	15	—	3	45	0.135	0.603
TOTAL ...	6,501,268	1,864,089	1,714	46	2,401	10,447	572	2	238	1,000	0.225	0.783

UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES												
Assiut ...	1,078,600	238,683	1,041	133	1,561	1,942	174	15	231	100	0.433	1.959
Giza ...	968,383	178,901	421	7	717	382	145	5	108	29	0.158	0.853
Qena ...	902,170	195,446	94	33	295	112	21	3	75	11	0.059	0.273
Minia ...	839,690	193,417	484	36	520	759	383	24	56	48	0.214	0.93
Giza ...	578,944	240,984	99	21	60	360	10	2	1	38	0.093	0.224
Fayoum ...	554,040	122,203	139	47	189	191	27	7	3	7	0.102	0.463
Beni Suef ...	508,166	114,987	182	—	131	191	55	—	46	45	0.099	0.438
Assuan ...	267,357	48,942	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.0004	0.002
TOTAL ...	5,697,350	1,333,563	2,460	277	3,474	3,937	815	56	521	278	0.178	0.76

Governorates ...	1,887,409	499,182	1,521	391	1,266	4,487	499	77	347	656	0.406	1.535
Lower Egypt ...	6,501,268	1,864,089	1,714	46	2,401	10,447	572	2	238	1,000	0.225	0.783
Upper Egypt ...	5,697,350	1,333,563	2,460	277	3,474	3,937	815	56	521	278	0.178	0.76
TOTAL ...	14,086,027	3,696,834	5,695	714	7,141	18,871	1,886	135	1,106	1,934	0.23	0.877

Gharbia ...	1,791,985	364,349	921	—	348	1,073	390	—	137	473	0.131	0.643
Menoufia ...	1,105,191	504,370	172	1	104	790	66	1	14	108	0.097	0.212
Daqahliya ...	1,051,339	217,047	225	1	1,376	4,133	38	1	32	145	0.545	2.642
Sharkia ...	1,016,912	456,504	221	—	336	3,514	38	—	32	132	0.4	0.891
Behera ...	976,965	196,648	97	8	135	399	25	—	20	97	0.065	0.325
Qaliubia ...	558,876	125,171	78	36	102	538	15	—	3	45	0.135	0.603
TOTAL ...	6,501,268	1,864,089	1,714	46	2,401	10,447	572	2	238	1,000	0.225	0.783

Assiut ...	1,078,600	238,683	1,041	133	1,561	1,942	174	15	231	100	0.433	1.959
Giza ...	968,383	178,901	421	7	717	382	145	5	108	29	0.158	0.853
Qena ...	902,170	195,446	94	33	295	112	21	3	75	11	0.059	0.273
Minia ...	839,690	193,417	484	36	520	759	383	24	56	48	0.214	0.93
Giza ...	578,944	240,984	99	21	60	360	10	2	1	38	0.093	0.224
Fayoum ...	554,040	122,203	139	47	189	191	27	7	3	7	0.102	0.463
Beni Suef ...	508,166	114,987	182	—	131	191	55	—	46	45	0.099	0.438
Assuan ...	267,357	48,942	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.0004	0.002
TOTAL ...	5,697,350	1,333,563	2,460	277	3,474	3,937	815	56	521	278	0.178	0.76

## STATEMENT OF ADDICTS IN 1932.

## Recapitulation.

PROVINCE OR GOVERNORATE.	POPULATION.		NUMBER OF ADDICTS		PERCENTAGE.	
	Total Population.	Males of 20-59 years of age.	Total No.	In prison (out of the total No.).	Proportion of total addicts to total population.	Proportion of total addicts to male population of 20-59 years of age.
Cairo Governorate ... ..	1,079,765	291,438	4,178	999	0.386	1.433
Alexandria " ... ..	573,063	153,390	1,812	403	0.316	1.182
Suez Canal " ... ..	129,797	34,332	197	106	0.151	0.573
Damietta " ... ..	64,261	16,503	1,400	10	2.178	8.483
Suez " ... ..	40,523	3,519	78	61	0.192	2.217
Assiut Province ... ..	1,078,600	238,683	4,677	520	0.433	1.959
Girga " ... ..	968,383	178,901	1,527	287	0.158	0.853
Qena " ... ..	902,170	195,446	534	110	0.059	0.273
Minia " ... ..	839,690	193,417	1,799	511	0.214	0.93
Giza " ... ..	578,944	240,984	540	51	0.093	0.224
Fayoum ... " ... ..	554,040	122,203	566	44	0.102	0.463
Beni Suef " ... ..	508,166	114,987	504	146	0.999	0.438
Asswan " ... ..	267,357	48,942	1	1	0.0004	0.002
Gharbia ... " ... ..	1,791,985	364,349	2,342	1,000	0.131	0.643
Menoufia " ... ..	1,105,191	504,370	1,067	189	0.097	0.212
Daqahlia " ... ..	1,051,339	217,047	5,735	216	0.545	2.642
Sharqia " ... ..	1,016,912	456,504	4,071	202	0.4	0.891
Beheira " ... ..	976,965	196,648	639	142	0.065	0.325
Qaliubia ... " ... ..	558,876	125,171	754	63	0.135	0.603
TOTAL ... ..	14,086,027	3,696,834	32,421	5,061	0.23	0.877

# Nationalities of Traffickers.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS.

Nature of dealers.		Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Russian.	Persian.	Chinese.	Yugoslav.	Belgian.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	German.	Armenian.	Turkish.	Hungarian.	Bulgarian.	Polish.	Albanian.	Palestinian.	Austrian.	Total.
Big Dealers ...	1929	100	25	15	9	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
	1930	153	56	93	76	52	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	3	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	461
	1931	142	32	51	38	11	8	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	1	3	—	319
	1932	95	38	48	28	37	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	3	2	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	273
Big Intermediaries	1929	2	3	5	2	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
	1930	164	2	—	13	134	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
	1931	18	7	9	7	97	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	148
	1932	15	5	6	6	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Small Dealers.	1929	2	1	1	2	1089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,095
	1930	—	—	—	—	2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,020
	1931	—	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
	1932	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	713
Small Intermediaries	1929	1	1	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
	1930	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
	1931	—	—	—	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	809
	1932	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
TOTAL ...	1929	105	30	21	13	1438	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,614
	1930	317	58	93	89	2531	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	5	5	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	3,128
	1931	160	39	60	45	1469	8	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	2	3	—	1,828
	1932	110	43	54	34	1003	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	7	4	2	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	1,274

N.B.—1929 figures are for the period from 16-6-1929 to 3-11-1929.

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS  
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.

Trade.	Number.			
	1929	1930	1931	1932
Unemployed ... ..	499	736	651	496
Farmers (Fellaheen) ... ..	494	852	310	237
Coffee-shop workers ... ..	274	451	475	326
Street hawkers ... ..	259	656	469	389
Merchants ... ..	189	804	174	127
Carters ... ..	123	236	176	106
Tailors ... ..	101	91	54	43
Land-owners ... ..	62	2	66	68
Chauffeurs ... ..	47	90	76	51
Clerks ... ..	24	34	8	5
Goldsmiths ... ..	24	6	15	8
Public writers.. ... ..	15	34	69	39
Musicians ... ..	15	21	12	9
Students .. ... ..	6	7	11	7
Commission agents ... ..	6	6	8	4
Contractors ... ..	5	11	16	6
Actors ... ..	4	3	4	3
Policemen ... ..	—	9	8	—
Teachers ... ..	—	6	4	—
Engineers ... ..	3	—	—	7
Brokers ... ..	—	11	14	—
Doctors ... ..	—	1	—	—
Assistant advocates ... ..	—	4	—	2
Other Trades ... ..	1,998	3,088	4,374	2,504
TOTAL... ..	4,152	7,155	6,994	4,437

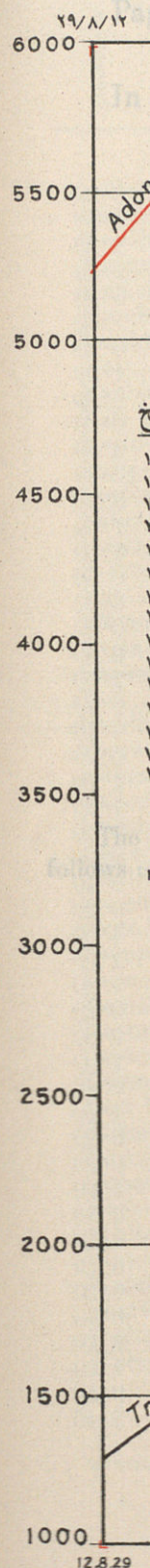
Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade.

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.

Age.	Number.			
Years.	1929	1930	1931	1932
6- 10	9	17	29	10
11- 15	39	65	56	33
16- 20	522	819	641	368
21- 25	1,038	1,831	1,486	947
26- 30	965	1,721	1,696	1,069
31- 35	529	936	892	794
36- 40	382	658	571	448
41- 45	183	325	359	192
46- 50	188	310	428	186
51- 55	55	158	133	72
56- 60	58	67	125	66
61- 65	24	27	56	21
66- 70	24	49	39	18
71- 75	2	5	28	4
76- 80	5	9	25	3
81- 85	1	2	21	1
86- 90	1	2	19	—
91- 95	1	—	9	—
96-100	—	2	6	—
Age unknown	126	152	375	205
TOTAL... ..	4,152	7,155	6,994	4,437

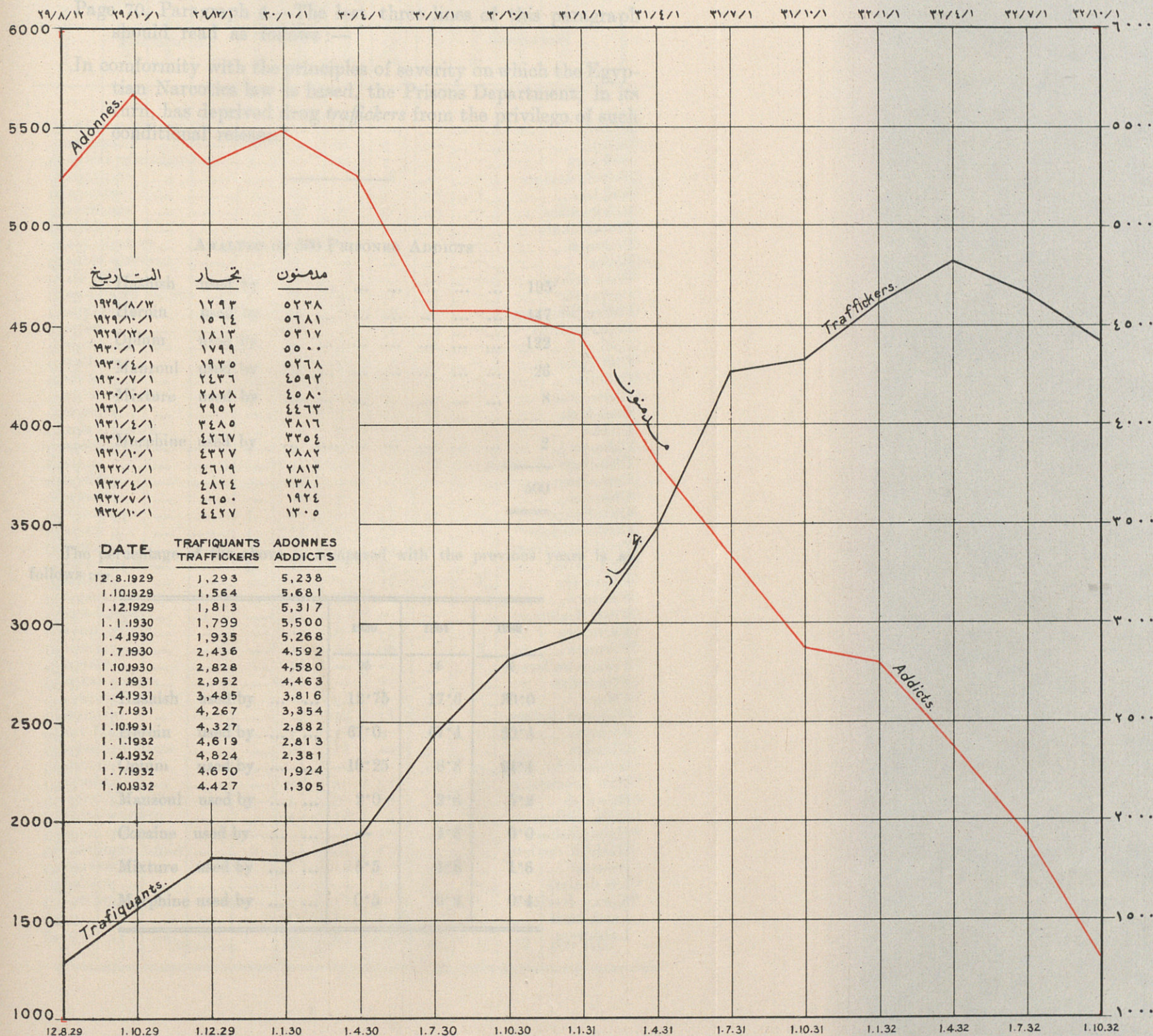
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1932.  
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

PRISON.	TRAFFICKERS.			ADDICTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total.	Persons under investigation.	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total.	
Cairo ... ..	29	326	355	22	225	247	602
Appeal ... ..	30	75	105	51	11	62	167
Alexandria ... ..	45	275	320	81	212	293	613
Tanta ... ..	26	183	209	11	84	95	304
Zagazig ... ..	5	113	118	5	75	80	198
Damanhour ... ..	7	34	41	—	6	6	47
Shebin el Kom ... ..	1	24	25	1	14	15	40
Benha ... ..	3	36	39	1	13	14	53
Mansoura ... ..	21	94	115	—	20	20	135
Port-Said ... ..	8	13	21	2	4	6	27
Giza Camp ... ..	—	237	237	—	104	104	341
Beni-Suef ... ..	8	56	64	2	41	43	107
Fayoum ... ..	1	3	4	2	—	2	6
Minya ... ..	4	7	11	—	—	—	11
Asyût ... ..	16	170	186	—	74	74	260
Sohag ... ..	6	60	66	4	13	17	83
Qena ... ..	—	230	230	—	49	49	279
Tura Farm... ..	—	1,949	1,949	—	76	76	2,025
Abu Zaabel ... ..	—	160	160	—	26	26	186
Giza ... ..	—	1	1	3	—	3	4
Men's Reformatory ... ..	—	91	91	—	70	70	161
Juvenile Reformatory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg) ... ..	—	61	61	—	3	3	64
Girls' Reformatory ... ..	—	19	19	—	—	—	19
Total on 1-10-1932 ... ..	210	4,217	4,427	185	1,120	1,305	5,732
" on 1- 7-1932 ... ..	220	4,400	4,650	246	1,678	1,924	6,574
" on 1- 4-1932 ... ..	233	4,591	4,824	362	2,019	2,381	7,205
" on 1- 1-1932 ... ..	170	4,449	4,619	390	2,423	2,813	7,432
" on 1-10-1931 ... ..	239	4,088	4,327	479	2,403	2,882	7,209
" on 1- 7-1931 ... ..	235	4,032	4,267	357	2,997	3,354	7,621
" on 1- 4-1931 ... ..	193	3,292	3,485	514	3,302	3,816	7,301
" on 1- 1-1931 ... ..	185	2,767	2,952	472	3,991	4,463	7,415
" on 1-10-1930 ... ..	203	2,625	2,828	502	4,078	4,580	7,408
" on 1- 7-1930 ... ..	198	2,238	2,436	515	4,077	4,592	7,028
" on 1- 4-1930 ... ..	217	1,718	1,935	730	4,538	5,268	7,203
" on 1- 1-1930 ... ..	209	1,590	1,799	714	4,786	5,500	7,299
" on 1-12-1929 ... ..	189	1,624	1,813	640	4,677	5,317	7,130
" on 1-10-1929 ... ..	210	1,354	1,564	863	4,818	5,681	7,245
" on 12- 8-1929 ... ..	195	1,098	1,293	950	4,288	5,238	6,531



PRISON FIGURES  
STATISTIQUE DE PRISON

أرقام السجن



Erratum for 1931 Report.

Page 70, Paragraph 4.—The last three lines of this paragraph should read as follows:—

In conformity with the principles of severity on which the Egyptian Narcotics law is based, the Prisons Department, in its turn, has deprived drug *traffickers* from the privilege of such conditional release."

ANALYSIS OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS

Hashish	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Heroin	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Opium	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Manzoul	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Mixture	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Morphine	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								500

The percentage of the above as compared with the previous years is as follows:—

			1930	1931	1932
			%	%	%
Hashish	used by	...	12.75	17.6	39.0
Heroin	used by	...	67.0	67.4	20.4
Opium	used by	...	10.25	8.8	24.4
Manzoul	used by	...	2.0	2.6	5.2
Cocaine	used by	...	—	1.6	0.0
Mixture	used by	...	5.5	1.8	1.6
Morphine	used by	...	0.5	0.2	0.4

TRADES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

PROFESSIONS.	Hashish.	Heroin.	Opium.	Manzoul.	Mixture.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Actors ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Bakers ... ..	5	2	—	1	—	—	8	1·60
Butchers ... ..	7	3	—	1	—	—	11	2·20
Bicycle dealers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Builders ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Blacksmiths ... ..	3	3	2	—	—	—	8	1·60
Brickmakers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Boatmen... ..	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	1·00
Boabs ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0·20
Book sellers ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·20
Carpenter ... ..	7	8	1	3	—	—	19	3·80
Coffee Shopmen ... ..	24	11	16	1	2	—	54	10·80
Coppersmiths ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Cooks ... ..	2	3	3	—	—	—	8	1·60
Cultivator ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	0·60
Cobbler ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	0·80
Contractor ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Coal-Men ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Clerks ... ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	0·80
Cabmen ... ..	5	2	4	1	1	—	13	2·60
Classifiers of cotton ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0·40
Camelmen ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0·40
Clippers ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Chauffeurs ... ..	4	5	2	1	—	—	12	2·40
Confectioners ... ..	2	1	2	1	—	—	6	1·20
Donkey drivers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0·20
Employees ... ..	2	5	1	2	—	—	10	2·00
Engineers ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0·40
Farriers ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Fruit dealers... ..	9	4	6	—	1	—	20	4·00
Farrashes ... ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	1·00
Farmers... ..	20	6	11	—	—	—	37	7·40
Forage sellers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0·20
Fishermen ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	0·80
Fitters ... ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	5	1·00
Gypsum dealers ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Grocers ... ..	6	1	1	—	—	—	8	1·60
Glaziers ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Goldsmiths ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Hair dressers... ..	3	3	2	—	—	—	8	1·60
Hawkers... ..	5	3	4	2	—	—	14	2·80
Hide dealers... ..	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	0·60
Haberdashers... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Hashish dealers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Ironers ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	0·60
Ice dealers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Koran Reciters ... ..	1	1	2	—	1	—	6	1·20
Land-lords ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	0·60
Labourers ... ..	3	4	4	1	—	—	12	2·40

TRADES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS (contd.).

PROFESSIONS.	Hashish.	Heroin.	Opium.	Manzoul.	Mixture.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Lottery paper sellers ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.20
Lustrers ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Medical attendants ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Mechanics ...	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	1.00
Musicians ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Merchants ...	9	6	7	—	—	—	22	4.40
Moulderers ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Meat Rosters ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	0.60
Marble Carvers ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.20
Milk sellers ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.60
News-paper sellers ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	0.60
Painters ...	2	7	3	—	—	—	12	2.40
Porters ...	7	4	4	1	—	—	16	3.20
Policemen ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Poulterers ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	0.80
Printers ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
Public writers ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Placeurs ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.20
Restaurateurs ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Shoemakers ...	7	5	3	3	—	—	18	3.60
Sais ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	0.80
Saddlers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Servants ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Silkmakers ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.20
Sailors ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	0.60
Shepherds ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Spice dealers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Students ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	0.60
Shoeblocks ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Store-keepers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Syrup sellers ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tailors ...	5	4	5	1	2	—	17	3.40
Turners ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	0.40
Timber sellers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tobacconists ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tinsmiths ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	0.80
Tent Makers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tarbush Makers ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tanners ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Upholsterers ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.60
Vegetable dealers ...	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	1.00
White-washers ...	3	6	1	2	—	—	12	2.40
Water carriers ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Watchmen, night ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	0.60
Weavers ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Waiters ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Watchmakers ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
TOTAL ...	195	147	122	26	8	2	500	100

### PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY ADDICTS

KIND.	5 %	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%
Hashish ... ..	11	26	22	39	30	11	18	8	1	17	3	1	1
Heroin ... ..	—	1	3	7	23	3	17	17	1	23	6	2	4
Opium... ..	15	29	30	20	11	3	5	5	1	2	1	—	—
Manzoul ... ..	7	11	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mixture ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Morphine ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	33	68	57	69	66	18	42	32	4	44	10	3	5
Percentage ... ..	6·60	13·60	11·40	13·80	13·20	3·60	8·40	6·40	0·80	8·80	2	0·60	1

*N.B.*—It will be noticed that of the 500 prisoner addicts 22, persons *i.e.* 4.40 per cent, spent on their drug more than what they earned. These persons stated that they raised the extra money in the following ways:—

- 8 by theft.  
5 by sale of their landed property.  
2 " " movable property.  
3 " " Clothes.  
1 " " his wife's jewellery.  
1 " " his mother's jewellery.  
2 by money obtained from their parents.

THEIR DRUGS (AS STATED BY THEMSELVES).

[illegible]

AGES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND.	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	71 to 75	Total.
Hashish ... ..	14	50	43	28	18	15	11	6	7	1	—	2	195
Heroin ... ..	5	29	41	42	13	9	2	3	1	1	1	—	147
Opium ... ..	4	24	31	20	9	7	8	3	9	4	3	—	122
Manzoul ... ..	2	5	4	3	6	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	26
Mixture ... ..	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
Morphine ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ... ..	26	110	121	95	47	34	22	14	19	6	4	2	500
Percentage ... ..	5.20	22	24.20	19	9.40	6.80	4.40	2.80	3.80	1.20	0.80	0.40	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE  
OF DRUGS USED BY 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND.	No previous convictions.	One previous conviction.	Two previous convictions.	Three previous convictions.	Four previous convictions.	Five previous convictions.	Six previous convictions.	Eight previous convictions.	Nine previous convictions.	TOTAL.
Hashish ... ..	108	71	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	195
Heroin... ..	46	49	30	14	6	2	—	—	—	147
Opium ... ..	46	51	19	2	—	1	1	1	1	122
Manzoul ... ..	11	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	26
Mixture ... ..	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
Morphine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ... ..	215	185	64	22	7	4	1	1	1	500
Percentage ... ..	43	37	12.80	4.40	1.40	0.80	0.20	0.20	0.20	100

DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 500 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS).

Kind	1/10 Gr.	1/9 Gr.	1/8 Gr.	1/5 Gr.	1/4 Gr.	1/3 Gr.	1/2 Gr.	3/4 Gr.	1 Gr.	1 1/4 Grs.	1 1/2 Grs.	2 Grs.	2 1/2 Grs.	3 Grs.	4 Grs.	5 Grs.	6 Grs.	10 Grs.	15 Grs.	Total.
Morphine ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mixture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hashish ...	4	—	17	7	14	5	35	29	42	1	14	12	5	5	1	4	—	—	—	195
Heroin ...	4	—	19	8	33	10	25	8	20	3	10	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	147
Opium ...	6	—	29	11	35	5	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Manzoul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	26
Mixture ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Morphine ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	14	—	67	27	81	20	79	43	72	1	2	20	6	17	1	8	—	9	2	500
Percentage ...	2.80	—	13.40	5.40	16.80	4	15.80	8.60	14.40	0.80	5.40	4	1.20	3.40	0.20	1.60	—	1.80	0.40	100

[illegible]

### Duration of Addiction of 500 Prisoners according to their own Statements

DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 500 PRISONERS

KIND.	Under 1 Year.	One Year.	1½ Years.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.
Hashish ... ..	20	47	1	22	24	4	14	12	5	6	1	1
Heroin ... ..	18	27	1	13	10	19	14	14	9	10	2	2
Opium ... ..	23	31	2	12	11	4	7	7	2	—	1	1
Manzoul ... ..	4	8	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	—	—	—
Mixture ... ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	68	113	5	49	47	29	37	37	17	16	4	4
Percentage ...	13.60	22.60	1	9.80	9.40	5.80	7.40	7.40	3.40	3.20	0.80	0.80

ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.

12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	25 Years.	30 Years.	35 Years.	36 Years.	40 Years.	45 years.	TOTAL.
4	3	3	3	—	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	1	195
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
1	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	—	1	1	122
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	3	4	6	3	1	14	1	8	2	1	2	3	500
1.40	0.60	0.80	1.20	0.60	0.20	2.80	0.20	1.60	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.60	100

## CHAPTER VII

### Legislation

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES—  
EXPULSIONS—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS—ARRÊTÉ RE-  
STRIKING OFF CERTAIN DRUGS FROM THE LIST OF NARCOTICS  
UNDER CONTROL.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Hashish	...	...	20	47	8	22	24	4	14	12	8	8	6	4
Heroin	...	...	18	27	1	13	10	19	14	14	9	10	1	1
Opium	1	1	...	8	6	1	2	1	1	8	1	...	...	1
Marijuana	...	...	4	8	...	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	1
Mixture	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Morphine	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	8	2	1	2	8	1	11	1	2	6	4	8	7	7
Percentage	03.0	01.0	02.0	01.0	08.1	02.0	08.2	02.0	06.0	03.1	08.0	09.0	04.1	04.1

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM  
DECEMBER 1, 1931 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Sentences.	Number of Cases.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	301	213	48	42
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... ..	2,881	4,020	1,654	1,347
7 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	1
7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40 ... ..	—	—	6	—
8 months' imprisonment ... ..	17	19	3	2
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ... ..	165	274	83	36
9 months' imprisonment ... ..	7	12	1	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ... ..	58	94	61	37
10 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	1	—	—
10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	2	6	5	2
1 year imprisonment ... ..	140	146	46	40
1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... ..	2,085	3,534	1,941	1,686
14 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	3	1
15 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300 ... ..	6	4	1	—
18 months' imprisonment ... ..	10	32	11	13
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ... ..	187	416	370	170
Carried forward	5,861	5,773	4,233	3,377

JUDGEMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1931 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.).

Sentences.		Number of Cases.			
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Brought forward ... ..		5,861	5,773	4,233	3,377
2 years' imprisonment ... ..		45	57	30	3
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ... ..		626	1,082	899	652
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ... ..		2	1	5	8
3 years' imprisonment ... ..		5	21	11	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ... ..		164	267	303	190
4 years' imprisonment ... ..		—	1	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000 ... ..		10	17	17	31
5 years' imprisonment ... ..		—	—	—	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000 ... ..		9	23	27	88
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ... ..		6,722	10,240	5,525	4,372
Filed finally for no crime ... ..		896	853	817	550
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs ...		109	63	71	19
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown ...		107	153	119	79
Filed finally for being untrue ... ..		55	89	51	57
Acquitted ... ..		867	930	1,091	883
Juvenile judgements ... ..		3	11	29	20
TOTAL ... ..		2,037	2,099	2,178	1,608
GRAND TOTAL ... ..		8,759	12,339	7,703	5,980

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1931 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932 AS COMPARED WITH  
PREVIOUS YEARS.

Sentences.	Number of cases.			
	1929	1930	1931	1932
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 60... ..	3	3	5	1
1 year's imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	1	20	7	13
18 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
18 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	—	4	5	1
2 years' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	5	22	14	8
2- years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 100 ... ..	—	—	5	1
3 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	3	5	9	20
4 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	—	—	1	9
5 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000... ..	—	—	—	5
8 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	—	1
9 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	—	1
10 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	—	1
Penal servitude for life and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	15	54	46	61
ACQUITTED ... ..	—	—	2	8
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	15	54	48	69

From the above it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years.	Persons Convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Juveniles convicted.	TOTAL.
1929... ..	6,737	867	3	7,607
1930... ..	10,294	930	11	11,235
1931... ..	5,571	1,093	29	6,693
1932... ..	4,433	1,596	20	6,049

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against was as follows :—

Years. +	Persons Convicted.	Persons Acquitted.	TOTAL.
1930... ..	7,796	1,457	9,253
1931... ..	7,539	1,226	8,765
1932... ..	5,163	968	6,131

+ = Records started from 1930 only.

#### *Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.*

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows :—

AUTHORITY.	Fines imposed.			
	1929	1930	1931	1932
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals ... ..	577,477	1,319,307	1,204,280	858,110
Customs Commissions ... ..	27,124	27,200	10,445	15,358
Frontiers Administration ... ..	11,096	6,850	5,550	21,480
Total ... ..	615,697	1,353,357	1,220,275	894,948

**Statement showing number and Nationalities of Persons whose Expulsion has been applied for**

Nationalities	LATVIA		LITHUANIA		POLAND		ROMANIA		RUSSIA		UKRAINE		OTHER		Total
	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rumanian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslav	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Statement showing number and Nationalities of Persons whose Expulsion has been applied for**

Nationalities	LATVIA		LITHUANIA		POLAND		ROMANIA		RUSSIA		UKRAINE		OTHER		Total
	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	not expelled	expelled	
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rumanian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslav	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Includes 2 local subjects

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1931 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932,  
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.

NATIONALITIES.					CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKKA		MINIA		ASSIUT		QALIUBIA		SUEZ		BEHERA.		TOTAL		
					Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for
British...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	
French...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	1 <sup>a</sup>	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	
Greek...	...	...	...	...	14 <sup>b</sup>	11	30	20 <sup>c</sup>	1	1	7 <sup>d</sup>	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	38	
Italian...	...	...	...	...	3 <sup>b</sup>	—	21 <sup>e</sup>	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	
Austrian...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Roumanian...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
German...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Turkish...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
Polish...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chinese...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Bulgarian...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total ...					24	17	69	64	4	5	10	7	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	111	97	
Total shown in 1929 Report...					10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	33
" " 1930 "					37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	169	129	
" " 1931 "					15	9	37	36	10	8	24	14	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	75	
GRAND TOTAL ...					86	60	224	183	24	20	56	32	9	8	31	3	1	3	2	5	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	444	334

- (a) Prevented from return to Egypt.  
(b) Include 1 prevented from return to Egypt.  
(c) Includes 3 local subjects.

- (d) Includes 1 dead  
(e) Includes 3 prevented from return to Egypt.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt:—

	GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	YUGOSLAVIAN	BRITISH	TURKISH	POLISH	ARMENIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Shown in 1930 Report ...	9	—	3	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	20
" " 1931 " ...	9	16	2	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	37
" " 1931 " ...	3	4	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	16
GRAND TOTAL ...	21*	20	11	3	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	73

\* Includes 2 local subjects

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1931 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932  
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

CONSULATE.	Number of Cases.	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 10 (without imprisonment) were inflicted.	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment.	Sentences of 1 to 6 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months imprisonment.	Sentences of over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of 520 mills to L.E. 63,600 mills were inflicted with over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment.	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	Cases where fines of 520 mills to L.E. 1218,750 mills were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	REMARKS.			
										From	To	L.E.	Mills.
British ...	1929	15	—	—	14	3 (1)	1	—	—	(1) 10	30	—	—
	1930	19	1 (2)	—	16	3 (3)	1	—	1 (4)	(2) 10	—	—	—
	1931	20	—	1	17	7 (5)	2	1	—	(3) 10	24	375	—
	1932	19	—	1	16	9 (7)	2	—	—	(4) 1,218	750	—	—
French ...	1929	18	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	(5) 9	750	24	375
	1930	43	3 (8)	—	31	3 (9)	7	—	—	(6) 24	375	—	—
	1931	14	1 (11)	1	8	—	3	—	—	(7) 14	625	19	500
	1932	8	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	(8) —	790	9	—
German ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9) —	474	—	900
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10) 15	800	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11) 3	—	—	—
	1932	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(12) 2	—	13	—
Greek ...	1929	53	—	—	46	30 (12)	7	—	—	(13) 5	200	20	800
	1930	95	—	—	93	69 (14)	2	—	—	(14) 1	300	13	—
	1931	72	—	—	53	29 (16)	19	—	—	(15) 10	400	13	—
	1932	73	—	—	36	12 (18)	34	3	3(20)	(16) 1	040	10	400
Italian ...	1929	6	—	—	6	6 (21)	—	—	—	(17) 1	300	10	400
	1930	41	2 (22)	—	33	33 (23)	5	—	—	(18) —	260	5	200
	1931	35	—	2	26	26 (26)	6	—	—	(19) —	520	7	800
	1932	29	—	—	9	6 (29)	12	8	—	(20) —	520	2	800
Roumanian	1929	1	—	—	1	1 (32)	—	—	—	(21) 5	618	7	600
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22) 5	300	42	400
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23) 5	300	42	400
	1932	3	—	—	3	3 (33)	—	—	—	(24) 42	400	53	—
											(25) 42	400	—
											(26) 5	300	21
											(27) 10	600	63
											(28) 13	250	—
											(29) 5	300	21
											(30) 7	420	10
											(31) 10	600	21
											(32) 120	—	—
											(33) 15	850	—

N.B.—1929 means period from January 1, 1929 to November 30, 1929.

## NARCOTICS STRUCK OFF THE LIST OF CONTROL

During the year the Egyptian Public Health Authorities have decided to strike off certain drugs from the list of prohibition as they are not habit-forming drugs and are not mentioned in the Opium Convention.

On the other hand, certain hashish preparations have not been struck off although not mentioned in the Opium Convention so as to prevent abuse of them in this country.

The following is a copy of the Arrêté issued on the subject :

### Arrêté portant modification au tableau des substances stupéfiantes

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Vu l'article 32 de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants ;

Sur la proposition du Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique ;

#### ARRÊTE :

Art. 1.—Sont ajoutées au tableau des substances stupéfiantes mentionnées dans l'article premier de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 sus-visée, les substances et préparations suivantes :

L'acédicône (acétylo-diméthyl-dihydrothébaïne).

Tous les sels des esters de la morphine, de la di-hydro-oxycodéinone (eucodal), de la di-hydro-codéinone (dicodide) ou de la di-hydromorphinone (dilaudide) ainsi que toutes les préparations contenant une des dites substances, excepté les solutions de cardiazol-dicodide qui contiennent au minimum 10 pour cent de cardiazol et au maximum 0.5 pour cent de sel de dicodide.

Art. 2.—Sont retranchées du dit tableau les substances et préparations suivantes :

La codéine, la dionine et les autres alcaloïdes de l'opium, tous les els provenant de ces substances et leurs dérivés ainsi que leurs mélanges, compositions ou préparations officinales et non-officinales (y compris, les remèdes dits anti-opium).

La novocaïne, ses dérivés et toutes ses préparations.

Les dérivés de cocaïne.

La coca : feuilles, fruits et poudre.

Préparation	Composition ou Pharmacopée
Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinæ ... ..	British Pharmacopée C9dex.
Lin. Opii Ammon ... ..	
Pasta Arsenicalis ... ..	
Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio ... ..	
Pil. Digitalis et Opii Co. ... ..	
Pil. Hydrarg. c. Cret. et Opii. ... ..	
Tablettes Plumbi c. Opio ... ..	
Ung. Gallæ Co. ... ..	

Préparation	Composition ou Pharmacopée
Emp. Opii. ... ..	British Pharmacopée 1898.
Lin. Opii. ... ..	British Pharmacopée.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla ... ..	
Pil. Pumbi c. Opio. ... ..	
Pulv. Ipecac. Co. (Poudre de Dover) ... ..	
Pulv. Kino Co. ... ..	
Suppos. Plumbi Co. ... ..	
Ung. Gallæ c. Opio. (Gall and Opium Ointment) ... ..	

*Baume anodin :*

	grams.
Opium officinal sec (tamis No. 4) ... ..	60
Savon ... ..	120
Camphre ... ..	90
Safran ... ..	30
Alcool à 80° ... ..	3.000

*Emplastrum Opii :*

Elemi ... ..	20
Terebinthina ... ..	30
Cera Flava ... ..	15
Olibanum pulvis ... ..	18
Opium pulvis ... ..	5
Benzoes pulvis ... ..	10
Balsamum Peruvianum ... ..	2

*Pates caustiques pour les nerfs.*—Ces préparations contiennent, outre des sels de cocaïne ou de morphine ou des sels de l'une et de l'autre de ces substances, 25 pour cent au moins d'acides arséniques et sont fabriquées avec la quantité de créosote ou de phénol nécessaire pour leur donner la consistance d'une pâte.

*Natrium Biboracicum Compositum cum Cocaïno.*—Sous forme de tablettes, de comprimés, de pastilles, etc., durcis par compression et se brisant difficilement, contenant au maximum 0.2 pour cent de sel de cocaïne et en même temps 20 pour cent au minimum de borax et 20 pour cent au minimum d'antipyrine ou d'un analgésique analogue et 40 pour cent au maximum de substances sapides. Poids maximum 1 gramme par tablette, etc.

*Tablettes de poudre d'ipeca opiacée.*—Pharmacopée Autrichienne VIII.

*Poudre de Yatren 105.*—Yatren (acide iodo-oxyquinoléine sulfonique) avec addition de 5 pour cent d'opium.

*Tablettes pour la voix :*

Kalchloric.  
Borax.  
Cocaïne 0.00025 pro dosi.

*Injections de Bernatzik :*

	Grams.
(a) Hydrarg. bicyanat ... ..	0.03
Cocaïne ... ..	0.02
(b) Hydrarg. Succin ... ..	0.03
Cocaïne ... ..	0.01

*Injections de Stila :*

(a) Hydrarg. Succin ... ..	0.03
Cocaïne mur ... ..	0.01
(b) Hydrarg. Succin ... ..	0.05
Cocaïne mur ... ..	0.03

*Pilulae Terebinthina Co.*—Pharmacopée Sudoise, 10m édition.

*Pilules de chlorure mercurique opiacées. (Pilules de Dupuytren) :*

	c. grams.
Chlorure mercurique porphyrisé ... ..	10
Extrait d'opium ... ..	20
Extrait de chiendent ... ..	20
Poudre de réglisse Q.S. pour dix pilules.	

*Pilules d'iodure mercurieux opiacées. (Pilules de Ricord) :*

Iodure mercurieux récemment préparé ... ..	50
Poudre d'opium ... ..	20
Poudre de réglisse ... ..	30
Miel blanc Q.S. pour dix pilules.	

*Fricions d'antalgine :*

	grams.
Extr. cannabis Ind. ... ..	10.0
Menthol ... ..	3.0
Eucalyptol ... ..	5.0
Sapo stearinic ... ..	50.0
Liquor Capsici cp. ... ..	941.0

Tablettes de cocaïne atropine contenant chacune au maximum 0.0003 gr. de sel de cocaïne et au moins 0.0003 de sel d'atropine.

Solutions stérilisées de morphine et d'atropine contenant au maximum 2 pour cent de sel de morphine et au minimum 0.05 pour cent de sel d'atropine, à condition qu'elles soient délivrées en ampoules de 1,1 cm.

*Liniment de noix de galle et d'opium.*—British Pharmacopoeia.

*Cigarettes indiennes de Grimault :*

	grams.
Feuilles de belladone ... ..	0.962
Extrait de chanvre indien ... ..	0.0005
Nitrate de potasse ... ..	0.033

*Pilules antidiarrhéiques :*

	grams.
Camphre ... ..	0.0648
Acetate de plomb ... ..	0.013
Sous nitrate de bismuth ... ..	0.162
Acide tannique ... ..	0.0648
Poudre d'opium ... ..	0.026

*Tablettes contre le coryza No. 2 (Frank S. Betz & Co. U.S.A.) :*

	grams.
Poudre d'opium ... ..	0.0043
Sulfate de quinine ... ..	0.022
Chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque ... ..	0.022
Camphre ... ..	0.022
Extrait de feuilles de belladone ... ..	0.0043
Extrait de racine d'aconit ... ..	0.0043

*Tablettes antidiarrhéiques No. 2 (Sullivan) Frank S. Betz & Co. U.S.A.) :*

	grams.
Poudre d'opium ... ..	0.016
Camphre ... ..	0.016
Poudre d'ipécacuanha ... ..	0.008
Acetate de plomb ... ..	0.011

*Tablettes contre la dysenterie (H.K. Mulford Co. U.S.A.) :*

	grams.
Poudre d'opium ... ..	0.013
Poudre d'ipécacuanha ... ..	0.0648
Poudre de calomel ... ..	0.0324
Acétate de plomb ... ..	0.0324
Bismuth Beta Naphtol ... ..	0.1944

*Tablettes de mercure additionnées d'opium :*

	grams.
Chlorure mercurieux en poudre ... ..	0.065
Oxyde d'antimoine en poudre ... ..	0.065
Poudre de racine d'ipécacuanha ... ..	0.065
Poudre d'opium ... ..	0.065
Sucre de lait ... ..	0.065

Solution de gélatine Q.S. pour confectionner une tablette.

*Tablettes de plomb additionnées d'opium :*

	grms.
Sucre de plomb ... ..	0.195
Opium en poudre ... ..	0.065

Solution de gélatine Q.S. pour confectionner une tablette.

*Emplastrum Opii. (Pharmacopée Allemande) :*

	grms.
Extrait d'opium ... ..	25
Elemi purifié ... ..	25
Emplatre diachylon gommé... ..	50

(27) Trafiquant de drogues, addonné à la drogue, expulser d'Egypte l'année dernière.  
Exemple pathétique de la dégradation morale d'un homme à la fleur de l'âge.

*Pulvis Dover :*

	grams
Radix Ipeca pulv. ... ..	1
Pulvis opii. ... ..	1
Sacchar. Lactis ... ..	8

*Emplastrum Opii :*

Elemi ... ..	8
Terebinthinæ communis ... ..	15
Cerea flavæ ... ..	5
OlibaviPulveratæ ... ..	8
Benzoes Pulveratæ ... ..	4
Opii Pulverati ... ..	2
Balsami peruviani ... ..	1

Art. 3.—(1) La proportion de la morphine dans les préparations de l'opium brut et de l'opium médicinal, mentionnée *sub* No. 1 de l'article premier de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 est modifiée à plus de 2 pour mille au lieu de 2 pour mille et au dessus.

(2) La proportion de la morphine et de l'héroïne dans les mélanges, compositions ou préparations officinales et non officinales (y compris les remèdes dits anti-opium), mentionnée *sub* No. 2 du dit article, est modifiée à plus de 2 pour mille de morphine au lieu de 2 pour mille et au dessus et quelle que soit la proportion de l'héroïne, au lieu de 1 pour mille et au dessus.

(3) La proportion de la cocaïne dans les préparations mentionnée *sub* No. 4 du dit article est modifiée à plus de 1 pour mille de cocaïne au lieu de 1 pour mille et au dessus.

Art. 4.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur deux mois après sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Le Caire, le 21 Gamad Tani 1350 (2 novembre 1931).

(Signé) : ISMAIL SEDKY.

(Traduction.)

RUINED YOUTH. — شاب على حافة القبر — JEUNESSE RUINEE.



(٢٧) هذاتاجر مخدرات مدمن على تقاطيها ولصمحه عليه وفاسد الاخلاق نفخا راج القطر في العام الماضي  
انه من شال مفجع لسقوط الشباب

(27) Drug trafficker, addict, convicted thief and moral pervert expelled from Egypt last year.  
A pathetic example of a young man's degradation.

(27) Trafiquant de drogues, adonné à la drogue, condamné pour vol et préversion morale,  
expulsé d'Egypte l'année dernière.

Exemple pathétique de la dégradation morale d'un homme à la fleur de l'âge.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Treatment and social effects of addiction

NOTE BY DR. DUDGEON—DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS—DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

#### DRUG ADDICTS AND DRUG ADDICTION

BY

DR. H. W. DUDGEON,

*Director Lunacy Division*

In continuation of his interesting note published in last year's report, Dr. DUDGEON now communicates as follows :—

There were four new pavilions finished and added to Khanka Asylum, each holding 60. These would have considerably alleviated the overcrowding if it had not been for the admission of the 500 drug cases.

It was decided to admit drug addicts on their personal request even to the extent of overcrowding the hospitals and that Khanka hospital should take all the non-paying cases ; nearly 500 underwent free treatment.

It is regretted that the experiment in so far as curing addiction is concerned, is a failure. The effects of overindulgence in drugs can be cured easily but the cause of the addiction remains uncured except in the extremely small class of accidental addiction.

Drug addiction depends on the moral sense and strength of will of the individual and cannot be improved in a few months, much less in the time taken to cure the ill effects of the everdosing. It is feared that the only radical cure for addiction is to improve the moral sense of the individual. In the meantime the only hope is to make access to drugs very difficult and their possession as unpleasant as possible.

## DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review, 97 judgments of divorce Directly connected with The Drug Traffic have been given by the MOHAMMEDAN Law Courts:—

1929	1930	1931	1932	
168	187	147	50	Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.
31	56	36	28	Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.
4	3	17	19	Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.
203	246	200	97	TOTAL.

Notes :—

1929 means period from March 20 to December 31, 1929.

1930 means period from January 1 to November 30, 1930.

### DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

Materials.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Hashish ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Datoura ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
Opium ... ..	5 *	8	25	7	13	9	8	5
Morphine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cocaine and heroin	—	—	—	—	33	19	9	5
Manzoul ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other drugs ... ..	—	—	—	18	—	33	23	11
TOTAL ... ..	5	8	25	26	46	68	42	24

\* Governorates and Bandars (principal towns) only.

Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1925, 1926 and 1927 include alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 include two poison cases only.

1930 means period from January 1st to November 30th, 1930.

*General Remark.*—This statement does not pretend to show the whole actual number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is believed that many others have not been reported as such.

## CHAPTER IX

### Cost and Adulteration

#### CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION.

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In October 1932, 8 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930 and July 1931:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Price.	Percentage of Total Adulteration. Per Cent.
		Grammes.	P.T.	
1	Assiut ... ..	0.05	10	70
2	Fayum ... ..	0.096	15	94.7
3	Beni Suef ... ..	0.17	12	91
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.05	7	64
5	Mansura ... ..	0.15	20	39
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.20	10	100*
7	Tanta ... ..	0.41	10	90
8	Minia ... ..	0.35	20	71

\* Free from heroin.

Note.—1 P.T. (Piastre Tarif)=2½ d. 97½ P.T.=£ 1.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931:

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grammes	P.T.	Per Cent
1	Assiut ... ..	0.3196	20	88.2
2	Fayum ... ..	0.133	15	80
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	0.2456	10	100*
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.043	7	88
5	Mansura ... ..	0.214	10	100*
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.125	7	65
7	Tanta ... ..	0.045	5	80
8	Minia ... ..	0.1266	15	87
9	Girga ... ..	0.033	8	80
10	Benha ... ..	0.072	5	90
11	Simbillawein ... ..	0.109	8	90
12	Mehalla El Kobra ...	0.050	5	80

\* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Price.	Percentage of Total Adulteration.
		Grammes.	P.T.	Per Cent.
1	Assiut ... ..	0.083	10	92
2	Fayum ... ..	0.052	10	85
3	Beni Suef ... ..	0.087	10	92
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.062	15	85
5	Mansura ... ..	0.095	15	98
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.085	10	100*
7	Tanta ... ..	0.219	12	100*
8	Minia ... ..	0.092	11	95

\* Free from heroin.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential, we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's Adulteration.
		Per Cent.
1	Assiut ... ..	60·00
2	Fayum ... ..	93·64
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	88·00
4	Zagazig ... ..	52·00
5	Mansura ... ..	18·66
6	Damanhur ... ..	100·00
7	Tanta ... ..	86·67
8	Minia ... ..	61·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's Adulteration.
		Per Cent.
1	Assiut ... ..	84·27
2	Fayum ... ..	73·33
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	100·00
4	Zagazig ... ..	84·00
5	Mansura ... ..	100·00
6	Damanhur ... ..	53·34
7	Tanta ... ..	73·33
8	Minia ... ..	83·34
9	Girga ... ..	73·33
10	Benha ... ..	86·67
11	Simbillawein ... ..	86·67
12	Mehalla El' Kobra	73·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's Adulteration.
1	Assiut ... ..	89.33
2	Fayum ... ..	80.00
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	89.33
4	Zagazig ... ..	80.00
5	Mansura ... ..	97.33
6	Damanhur ... ..	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	100.00
8	Minia ... ..	93.33

The price paid for the samples work out as follows :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per Gramme.	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	200	2,000
2	Fayum ... ..	156.3	1,563
3	Beni Suef ... ..	70.6	706
4	Zagazig ... ..	140	1,400
5	Mansura ... ..	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhur ... ..	50	500
7	Tanta ... ..	24.4	244
8	Minia ... ..	57.1	571

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per gram	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	62.6	626
2	Fayum ... ..	112.8	1,128
3	Beni Suef ... ..	40.7	407
4	Zagazig ... ..	162.8	1,628
5	Mansura ... ..	46.7	467
6	Damanhur ... ..	56	560
7	Tanta ... ..	111.1	1,111
8	Minia ... ..	118.5	1,185
9	Girga ... ..	242.4	2,424
10	Benha ... ..	69.4	694
11	Simbillawein ... ..	73.4	734
12	Mehalla El Kobra ... ..	100	1,000

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of Sample	Town	Per gram.	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	120.5	1,205
2	Fayum ... ..	192.3	1,923
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	114.9	1,149
4	Zagazig ... ..	241.9	2,419
5	Mansura ... ..	157.8	1,578
6	Damanhur ... ..	117.6	1,176
7	Tanta ... ..	54.7	547
8	Minia ... ..	119.5	1,195

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER.

*Samples purchased in December 1930.*

Number of Sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers.
		Grammes.		Grammes.		
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{0} = 100$	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$\frac{10 \times 750}{10} = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{11.8}$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100} = 100$	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{12}$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4.00$	84.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100} = 100$	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
10	Benha ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
11	Simbellawein ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla Kobra ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{0}$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{0}$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15000} = 1.67$	93.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

TABLE SHOWING PROFIT OF DEALERS BASED ON :—

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and  
(b) The price paid by consumer.

*Samples purchased in December 1930.*

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayum ... ..	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef ... ..	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura ... ..	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhur ... ..	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta ... ..	244	36	208	578
8	Minia ... ..	571	36	535	1,486

\* Flour.

*Samples purchased in July 1931.*

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	626	30	596	1,987
2	Fayum ... ..	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef ... ..	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansura ... ..	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhur ... ..	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta ... ..	1,111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia ... ..	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga ... ..	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha ... ..	694	33	661	2,003
11	Simbillawein ... ..	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mahalla Kobra ... ..	1,000	36	964	2,678

\* Starch and Salicine.

† Aspirin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of samples.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayum ... ..	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,419	25	2,394	9,576
5	Mansura ... ..	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhur ... ..	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta ... ..	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia ... ..	1,195	36	1,159	3,219

\* Salicine.

† Chalk.

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER ?

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contains 25 per cent of impurity. The following Tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.

Number of samples.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayum ... ..	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,419	25	2,394	9,576
5	Mansura ... ..	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhur ... ..	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta ... ..	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia ... ..	1,195	36	1,159	3,219
9	Giza ... ..	2,421	38	2,383	9,538
10	Benha ... ..	1,000	38	962	2,402
11	Shubha ... ..	734	38	696	1,814
12	Mahalla Kobra ... ..	1,000	38	962	2,402

\* Salicine.

† Chalk.

# PRICES INFLATION TABLES.

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of pure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Retail price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ...	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	$6,667 - 60 = 6,607$	11,012
2	Fayum ...	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	$29,491 - 60 = 29,431$	49,052
3	Beni Suef ...	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	$7,844 - 60 = 7,784$	12,973
4	Zagazig ...	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	$3,889 - 60 = 3,829$	6,382
5	Mansura ...	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	$2,185 - 60 = 2,125$	3,542
6	Damanhur ...	500	free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta ...	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 100}{10} = 2,440$	$2,440 - 60 = 2,380$	3,967
8	Minia ...	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	$1,969 - 60 = 1,909$	3,182

*Samples purchased in July 1931.*

No. of Sample.	Town.	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	5,305—60= 5,245	8,742
2	Fayum ... ..	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	5,640—60= 5,580	9,300
3	Beni Suef... ..	407	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	13,567—60=13,507	22,512
5	Mansura ... ..	467	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhur ... ..	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	1,600—60= 1,540	2,567
7	Tanta ... ..	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	5,555—60= 5,495	9,158
8	Minia ... ..	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	9,115—60= 9,055	15,092
9	Girga... ..	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	12,120—60=12,060	20,100
10	Benha ... ..	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	6,940—60= 6,880	11,467
11	Simbillawein ... ..	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	7,340—60= 7,280	12,133
12	Mahalla El Kobra	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	5,000—60= 4,940	8,233

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of samples	TOWN	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	per cent	Grammes	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	1,205	8	9,375	$\frac{1,205 \times 100}{8} = 15,063$	15,063—60=15,003	25,005
2	Fayum ... ..	1,923	15	5,000	$\frac{1,923 \times 100}{15} = 12,820$	12,820—60=12,760	21,267
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	1,149	8	9,375	$\frac{1,149 \times 100}{8} = 14,363$	14,363—60=14,303	23,838
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,419	15	5,000	$\frac{2,419 \times 100}{15} = 16,127$	16,127—60=16,067	26,778
5	Mansura ... ..	1,578	2	37,500	$\frac{1,578 \times 100}{2} = 78,900$	78,900—60=78,840	131,400
6	Damanhur ... ..	1,176	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta ... ..	547	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
8	Minia ... ..	1,195	5	15,000	$\frac{1,195 \times 100}{5} = 23,900$	23,900—60=23,840	39,733

For purpose of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogram is equal to 35 ounces or 2.2 lbs.

50 kilograms equal one hundredweight and 1,000 kilograms equal one ton.

From the above calculation it will be seen that the profits in this business are extremely attractive.

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